# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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## MANGLED AND TORN

### AND SIPING IN HUMAN BLOOD.

A Boy's Head Sawed in Two and Yet He Lives—A Miraculous Case—Attacked in the Suburbs by Two Foot-Pads, Both of Whom Are Routed, Etc.

NEW YORK, December 11.—John McEvoy, aged fifteen, of Paterson, crawled under the table of a circular saw for sawdust. The saw had been stopped to mend the belt, and the man in charge, not noticing the boy, started the saw. The next minute he saw a bat fly from under the table. He stopped the machine and looked under the table, and saw the boy with his head almost literally sawed in two. The saw had run from near the back of the left ear across the top of the head, down through the forehead between the eye and the nose, without injuring the eyeball, and through the nose, so that one nostril was sawed clear from the other. The saw penetrated the brain around the ear to the depth of from one and a half to three inches. The boy retained his consciousness while he was being taken to the office of Dr. Garnett, where the scalp was sewed up. The physicians could see the pulsations of the brain through the opening. The lad said the pain was very great, but he refrained from crying, and pinched the nails of his hands into the palms until the blood ran. At the Sister's hospital he was able to lift a glass of stimulant to his lips. Dr. Marsh probed the brain to the depth of nearly two inches without touching the bottom of the cut made by the saw. The boy was able to talk intelligently all day, but he said that it pained him to converse, and he was kept as quiet as possible. He is yet alive and conscious to-night. The physicians say that it is a miracle that he has lived.

VINCENNES, IND., December 11.—John Hamm, jr., a grocer in Goosetown, in the northern limits of this city, met with quite an adventure at a late hour Sunday night. He was returning from a visit to the populous part of the city, and was followed by two men when he set out on his return home. Just as he reached the square in which his place of business is situated, one of the footpads pounced upon him and demanded his money, while his companion in crime went down into Hamm's pocket. Hamm's answer was to pull out a revolver, which he held cocked in his pocket, and without a word he placed it against the breast of the fellow who held him and pulled the trigger. The man staggered off into the darkness with the exclamation that he was shot, and was heard of no more. The other fellow then made a determined attack upon Hamm, and together they rolled in the sand. The revolver charges were rendered useless by the dirt, but it was used to good effect as a bludgeon by the party attacked. The would-be highwayman got his thumb into Hamm's mouth and had it nearly bitten off. By a superhuman effort he wrenched himself loose and fled. Neither of the footpads have been heard from, and as they are so well marked, it is likely they have gone into winter quarters. If the pistol shot should prove fatal, the whole affair will be unravelled.

NEW HAVEN, December 11.—There was a dramatic scene in the Hayden trial during the cross-examination of Mrs. Hayden, when Mr. Waller asked the following question:

"Now, madame, you needn't answer this question until you are told to by the court. Mr. Hayden, you say, is your husband; the father of your three children; and he has been a devoted husband to a loving wife for between 8 and 9 years; you have constantly maintained pleasant relations and there has been, and is now the utmost confidence existing between you; you are convicted of his innocence, and know, if he is found guilty, he must suffer ignominious punishment; under these circumstances, would you not under oath as you are, make a misstatement in order to save him from punishment?"

There was no answer. The witness burst into tears, as did nearly every woman in court, and tears glistened in the eyes of numbers of the sterner sex. A silence of death pervaded the room, and the counsel for the defense hissed out: "It is an insult to the witness."

Mr. Walter defended his action, but the court ruled the question out as an improper one.

The jury came into court, after having been out twenty hours, and rendered a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with loud demonstrations of joy, and the prisoner wept like a child.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, December 11.—The trial of Hugh Dugan for the fatal shooting of Colonel Richard H Rowe, a member of the city council of this city, on the 30th of last May, was concluded at Newcastle to-day by a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

FALMOUTH, December 11.—Captain Barker and nine of the crew of the British bark Warren Hastings, from Lisbon November 4 for Delaware Breakwater, have been landed here, the vessel having been abandoned at sea. The bark encountered a gale which lasted from the 15th to the 18th of November, in which two seamen were lost. The vessel's masts were cut away, but the pumps became choked and she sprang a leak, and the crew was rescued by the British ship Tallington, Captain Robbins, from Philadelphia November 1 for Bremen, and transferred to a revenue cutter off Falmouth.

### The Maine Count.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 11.—The Maine Standard, democratic organ of the state government, announces to-day in a semi-official tone that the returns from Portland, Lewiston, Saco, Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Rockland counties for representatives, all have some technical defect and that the government and council will reject them. All of these are elected fifteen republican representatives. The defect alleged in most cases is that the returns were signed by three aldermen instead of four.

In Portland the defect was in using the word "scattering." Belfast is also understood to be among the distranchised cities on the ground that Dr. Brooks, representative elect, is an examining surgeon of pensions and is thus ineligible. The law prohibits the governor and council from taking into account the question of the eligibility of senators and representatives elected, but it is understood that the governor and council will adjudge this law also to be unconstitutional, and not to be obeyed. Benson, Kennebec county, is among those where it is alleged that the returns were clandestinely changed. Charles B. Rounds, who made the charge of an illegal amendment of the returns, was before the governor and council to-day in reference to the returns for the county officers of Washington county. Rounds being a candidate for re-election as county attorney a somewhat angry colloquy ensued between the governor and Mr. Rounds in regard to the charges.

### The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, December 11.—The general assembly to-day elected two out of the remaining three state officers, namely, Winfield Scott, of Floyd county, for storekeeper of the penitentiary and John W. Brockenbrough, of Essex, for register of the land office. The election of railroad commissioners was postponed until to-morrow. The readjusters held a caucus to-night and the name of George C. Phillips, of Halifax, who had been nominated as their candidate for railroad commissioner, was dropped and that of Captain Asa Rogers, jr., of Petersburg, substituted. Captain Rogers is at the present business manager of the Richmond Whig (the readjuster's organ of the state) and nephew of General Rogers, second auditor of Virginia. Upon the latter candidate failed of his election, being defeated by the readjusters.

### The Code Committee.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The annual meeting of the international code committee of America was held in this city this evening. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Joseph L. Thompson, LL.D., a member of the society, were adopted, after which the report of Chancellor E. C. Benedict, as delegate to the London conference in August, was received. On motion of Judge Peabody it was resolved that the frequency of collisions at sea within the last few months appears to impose upon the United States government the necessity of legislation and of treaty to provide better remedies against such catastrophes and more effective means of redress than now exist.

### The National Agriculturists.

NEW YORK, December 11.—At the second day's session of the national agricultural convention a committee of five was appointed to obtain from congress an act of incorporation for the society. John Merryman, of Maryland, was elected president, and J. H. Reall, of New York, secretary, with vice presidents and directors from all states of the union.

## THE READY PEN

### OF THE FACILE CORRESPONDENT

Pictures the Follies of the Capital, the Foibles of the Politician, the Feelings of the Patriot, the Fancies of the President Maker, and the Fidelity of the Preacher.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Tuesday Dr. Felton introduced a bill that will go very far towards stopping an evil in the revenue service throughout the country and bring some rest to many innocent men in the mountains of Georgia. He offered a bill to repeal section 1022 of the United States statutes, which is as follows: "All crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of chapter 7, title 'crimes,' which are not infamous, may be prosecuted either by indictment or information filed by a district attorney." The bill Dr. Felton introduced provides they shall not be prosecuted until after an indictment has been found against them, just as it is in the state courts. This bill when it becomes a law will prevent men from lodging information with a commissioner and having himself subpenaed as a witness, only to get the fees. There are hundreds of cases of this kind that are brought to Atlanta, and after the witness gets his fee is turned loose.

Dr. Felton also introduced a bill to admit Peruvian bark, with its salt free of duty. Quinine was made free last session. This bill lets in the ingredients. All South American barks are now admitted free of duty, but all cinchona barks coming east of the cape of Good Hope, which are admitted to be the richest in quinia, pay 10 per cent duty. The object of the bill is to admit it all free together with cinchonidia.

The ways and means committee have not taken action yet on the revision of the tariff, though they will do so after the holidays. It is thought the first business that will engage their attention will be the refunding of the $800,000,000 bonds which mature in 1880-81.

Colonel W. O. Tuggle says it is a mistake about his leaving Georgia. He is here for the winter on business and brought his family with him, but will return to La Grange, where he says he hopes to live and die.

Dr. Felton also introduced a bill requiring the secretary of war to furnish the Cherokee (Rome, Ga.,) artillery with a full battery and equipments.

The republicans are very much alarmed over the Maine embroglio. They are blatant in denunciation of Governor Garcelon and the democrats and say the proceedings of the advisory council are instigated by the party leaders with a view to capturing the electoral vote of the state next year. Forgetting all about the Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana returning boards, they are silly enough to denounce the Maine board for revolutionary acts. This is rather cheeky, to say the least, when the sworn volumes of testimony in every member's reach shows villainies, of the sort they claim there to be, upon the part of republican boards in comparison with which the Maine actions are as pimples on a pumpkin to Mount Vesuvius.

Accompanying the letter of the postmaster-general sent to the senate requesting a reappropriation of $2,000,000 to sustain the present mail service on "star" routes, (i. e., all routes on which the mails are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles,) was a letter from the second assistant postmaster-general showing the actual cost of the service to be $7,620,004, while the appropriation is but $5,200,000, and suggesting that the $2,000,000 required be reappropriated from the sum of $3,965,468 balances of appropriations for inland mail service covered back into the treasury during the four fiscal years from 1876 to 1879, inclusive.

The resignation of Justice Hunt, of the United States supreme court, will probably be officially announced at an early day. In anticipation of this event, the president has tendered the position to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who holds the subject under advisement. If Mr. Edmunds should accept, there is no doubt of his prompt confirmation by the senate. Judge Hunt's action is rendered necessary by the precarious condition of his health, which is such as to incapacitate him from ever again discharging the duties of his office. It is expected that upon his resignation congress, in view of his pecuniary circumstances, will pass a special act granting him full pay for the balance of his life. Mr. Edmunds's retirement from the senate will be deeply regretted by all republicans. His place there will not be easily filled.

The president sent to the senate to-day the nomination of James B. Sener, of Virginia, to be chief-justice of Wyoming territory.

It is not improbable that Mr. James R. Randall, of the Augusta Chronicle, may be tendered the new Georgia berth in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the senate. Mr. J. R. Sneed is at present, I believe, the only Georgian in that service. As Mr. Randall contemplates remaining here during the session in the interest of the Chronicle, the position referred to would doubtless be quite acceptable.

The correspondent of the Savannah News in his telegram of the 7th rather overshot the mark. Senator Hill was not in Washington at the time and never made any of the declarations about not being "bulldozed" that are set down to him.

There are a good many Georgians here seeking employment under the government, but none of them want to fold documents or drive mail wagons, and those are about the only kinds of positions now open to them.

There has not been as yet any citizens of the Georgia delegation to consider the census supervisorships in Georgia. It is expected that the nominations will be made early in January, and that is deemed time enough to debate whether the parties named shall be confirmed or rejected.

If it be at all possible under the present resources of the department, Postmaster-General Key will soon order an additional letter carrier in Atlanta. He is satisfied that another is needed and will look at once to see if he can provide one.

Dr. C. P. Culver, of Georgia, who is clerk to Mr. Stephens's committee on coinage, weights and measures, read a paper on the "metric system" before the United States board of trade meeting in this city. He urged the adoption of the system, his views being practically those so long urged upon congress by Mr. Stephens in a bill introduced for the purpose of establishing the metric as the standard national system.

Anderson W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, is back from his trip to New York looking much improved. He has abandoned the European trip recommended by his physician and thinks it now unnecessary.

There was rather a buzz of curious comment in the galleries, and on the floor when Senator Ben Hill arose and presented the petition of a number of ex-union soldiers, praying for certain action on the subject of their pensions. Some of the petty stalwarts lost their regard for him as an "arch-rebel and traitor."

In the caucus of senate democrats Wednesday evening it became evident that Bayard's legal tender resolution was an acceptable measure to the majority of the senators. Mr. Bayard expressed himself especially pleased with the support it receives from the southern senators. It is considered certain that the resolution will pass when reported. Bayard is hanging his presidential hopes upon its acceptability to the country.

The sub committee on agriculture reported favorably to the full committee this morning on the house bill providing for the repeal of so much of the sixth clause of section 3244 of the revised statutes as prohibits farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco at retail prices directly to consumers without paying a special tax, and allowing them to sell such tobacco of their own production to other persons than manufacturers without tax. The committee instructed its chairman to report the bill to the house.

The house committee on education and labor listened to-day to the arguments of Professor Paynter, of the Fisk university, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Dr. Harvey, of the Howard university of Washington, in advocacy of Mr. Goode's bill to aid in the education of the colored people by appropriating the unclaimed bounties and the pay of colored soldiers. No final action will probably be taken on the bill until after the holiday recess.

John H. Brooks has been appointed internal revenue storekeeper and gauger for the second district of Georgia.

The house committee on manufactures to-day authorized Representative McCoid to report to the house at the earliest opportunity his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution giving congress the power to grant, protect and regulate the use of trade-marks.

The advent here of Congressman Hammond is impatiently awaited by some of the Georgia people who are place hunting. Several of them think they have claims to his aid and that it is only necessary for him to come for them to get snugly fixed at good salaries.

No further testimony will be taken by the senate committee on privileges and elections in the Spofford-Kellogg investigation before the holiday recess. No additional witnesses have yet been subpœnaed, and several members of the committee are of the opinion that none will be asked for. The report will probably be submitted in January.

The senate committee on railroads organized for business to-day, and referred several of the pending measures on its docket to sub-committees. Senator Coke's Mexican border railroad bills were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Jonas, Windom and Grover. These bills provide for the construction of railroads from San Antonio to Loredo, and from Galveston to Comargo.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

An importance conference which was held late last night with Speaker Randall and the house committee on appropriations may result, after all, in congress being able to adjourn by the 1st of May next. The speaker urged that the committee should proceed at once to put the appropriation bills in shape, and to press them on the house to the exclusion of all other business. He advanced his opinion, based upon a sentiment he found among a majority of the members, that there would be neither tariff nor financial legislation at the present session, and that if the appropriation committee was active there would be a reasonable probability that by May 1st congress could finish its work. The members of the committee agreed with the speaker, and to-day got down to the details of business. The twelve regular appropriation bills were apportioned among twelve sub-committees, and to-day the pension, fortification and military academy bills was reported, and it is the intention to put them through before congress takes its holiday recess. The first programme also contemplated an effort to pass the marshals' deficiency appropriation bill, but inasmuch as it was anticipated that it would lead to a political discussion, it was deemed best to postpone it until after the holiday recess. The temper of a majority of the democrats on the committee is to report the army bill with the same restrictive clause as to the use of the army at the polls as was in the last bill, which President Hayes signed. It is thought the republicans will not seriously antagonize such a bill, for to do so would place the president in an embarrassing position, as well as General Garfield, the acknowledged leader of the opposition, who, during the special session, urged the passage of the army bill. All of the other appropriation bills, unless there is a decided change of sentiment, will be shorn of ideas calculated to stir up a sectional discussion. The leading democrats say that to again lock horns with the president will only be to annul the results of the special session, and that nothing can be accomplished. The orders, however, will be passed as separate bills, and if the president chooses to veto them he can do so; but to pursue the latter course will stifle the cry of "the rebel brigade" trying to starve the government to death.

PRESIDENTIAL PROGNOSTICATORS.

Ex-Congressman Milton Sayler was asked what presidential candidates are favored by the people of the west. He answered: "In Indiana, Hendricks or English or McDonald can carry the state, and for this reason the people there would warmly support the ticket with any one of these gentlemen upon it. Mr. Hendricks, it is understood from all that I can gather from his friends is not willing to take the second position on the ticket. Ohio would prefer Mr. Seymour. Mr. Bayard is also strong in Ohio and throughout the country. The smallness of Delaware and its proximity to the south may affect his chances, though not necessarily. As Mr. Hendricks will not accept the nomination for the vice-presidency, a very strong ticket would be Seymour and English. Hendricks is very popular in the west, and if he could carry New York he would be favored by that part of the country. But democrats differ as to his strength in this state. His prospects have not been particularly affected by his financial views. They are not as clear cut as they might be."

Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who is in the city, says that he thinks that Judge Field will be the democratic nominee for 1880. General Warner, of Ohio, favors David Davis, of Illinois, to head the ticket, and Joel P. Parker, of New Jersey, as second.

Judge Black in reply to some gentlemen who had declared in his presence that Tilden was dead politically, and no longer potent in national politics, said that this was a great mistake. "In my judgment," said Judge Black, "Mr. Tilden is the most potential man in the democratic party. If the party is so ungrateful as to sacrifice him, it must have a care about the manner in which it does the business. His was not a carcass to be hacked for the hounds, but a dish to be carved as fit for the gods. No democrat can reach the white house by stepping over the political corpse of Mr. Tilden. Talk about conciliating the 70,000 men of at least very doubtful characters, who traitorously defied the decision of the party convention and bolted Governor Robinson. Would it not be better to pay some regard to the 600,000 tried and true men, who loyally stood by the ticket? No, no; Mr. Tilden may consent to be sacrified, but without his consent the fact will be one of funereal meats."

THE EXODUS.

Windom and others are trying to revive the exodus of the colored people from the south to Kansas. At an immense meeting, held last night, they received a severe setback from Fred. Douglass, in a letter, in which he says: "I cannot but repeat the opinion that all organized efforts at the north to promote stampedes of this sort should be discontinued. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, and I see no good, but great evil, in the movement. I have in no way encouraged the ill-advised and ill-arranged exodus of the colored people from the south.

Expressions of dissatisfaction with Mr. Douglass among the promoters of the exodus are freely made, and it is openly charged that he has gone over to the southern democrats.

Purvis, another leading colored man, says there is a law in Kansas prohibiting colored men settling there, and that by sending them there the spirit of slavery and persecution would be spread rampant in the north.

The exodus has received a severe blow here by these openly avowed opinions of eminent colored men, concurred in by Bruce, of Mississippi. It is thought the exodus has been killed by them.

### In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Mr. Allison, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with two amendments the joint resolution that the secretary of the interior be authorized through a commission of five persons to be appointed by the president to negotiate with the Indians for their removal from Colorado. He stated that owing to the fact that the Utes would be in Washington during recess, it was important that this resolution should be passed.

Mr. Cockrell objected to its present consideration if there was any provision in it at all looking to the removal of the Indians to the Indian territory, he gave notice that there would be bitter opposition to it.

Mr. Allison explained that the committee amendments to the resolution expressly excluded such a possibility, but Mr. Cockrell declined to withdraw his objection and the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. Bayard it was resolved when the senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to taxes on banks and bankers. It provides that no association shall be liable to tax imposed by section 5254 of the revised statutes, or any sum under name of deposits which may be deposited with any other association, bank or banker and which is subject to taxation in such association. The bill also proposes to exempt from taxation deposits in provident association savings banks and savings fund institutions except in cases where the deposit to the credit of one person, firm or corporation exceeds $2,000. In such cases the excess above that amount is to be liable to tax.

On motion of Mr. Maxey, the senate then took up and passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of such posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier as the secretary of war may deem necessary for the adequate protection thereof.

Mr. Cockrell withdrew his objection to the consideration of the joint resolution for the removal of the Utes from Colorado, and offered an amendment that the Indians be removed to some suitable place not in the Indian territory.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as reported and thus amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the senate took up and passed a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to lease the arsenal property in Charleston, South Carolina, to the trustees of the Holy Communion church institute for its use and accommodation.

At 1:55 the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, it adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Baker (Indiana), from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortifications appropriation bill appropriating $375,000, which was ordered printed and recommitted. He gave notice that he would report it back to-morrow morning and ask its consideration.

Mr. McCoid (Iowa), from the committee on manufacturing, reported back the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution relative to trade-marks. Printed and recommitted.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Acklen (Louisiana) and referred for the appointment by the president of a commission of engineers to examine the surveys of the contemplated canal across the isthmus of Panama.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Shelly (Alabama) and referred for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the causes of the negro exodus from the south and report such measures as the exigencies may require.

The house is now considering the bill that was up yesterday as to the unloading of foreign ships at ports of delivery.

After some discussion the bill relating to the unloading of foreign vessels at ports of delivery was recommitted.

Mr. Converse, of Ohio, from the committee on public lands reported. A bill amending the act of March 3d 1879, with reference to registry fees to be paid by homestead settlers. Passed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing an allowance for the loss by leakage or casualty of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation. Mr. Morrison (Illinois) who originally introduced the bill spoke in its support and stated that it had the approval of the commissioner of revenue. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house, whereupon it was passed.

Mr. Hubbell (Michigan), from the appropriations committee, reported the pension appropriation bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates $62,400,000, an increase of about $3,000,000 over last year's appropriation. The house then adjourned.

### A Talk With Mr. Stephens.

Correspondence of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—It was my purpose to send you a sort of review of the chaotic condition of affairs politically in Washington, but a little talk I have just had with Mr. Stephens so nearly and correctly tells the story that I prefer to reproduce it, as part of my letter.

ALL AGOG.

"What can one say of the situation at present, Mr. Stephens?"

"Oh, that it is all agog. The men here are puzzled, uncertain and at sea. They do not know what to do and are seemingly afraid to settle upon anything. You might as well try to tell where a stampeded herd of buffalo will go as to forecast where this demoralization will end—what direction it will take."

"You do not think it will last throughout the session?"

"No, I do not. The lines will reform so soon as the leaders can regain their control, and the parties will come into place compactly for the next campaign."

"Will there not be trouble growing out of the vexed financial views of some of our leaders?"

"I think not—at least, not enough to break the alignment of the party. The campaign will not be projected upon that issue. It will be pretty much the same old issues and contest over again."

BAYARD'S POSITION.

"What will become of Mr. Bayard and his idea of bringing the democracy back to its 'old time principles of hard money?'"

"Oh, Bayard has no chance. I have never regarded him as very much of a statesman, although he is a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman. But he never has had any care for or sympathy with the masses of the people. Now, he has stolen the thunder of radicals and is trying to sound it from their platform. In other words, he is trying to hatch their eggs, but I think they are addled and can't be hatched by anybody. If we are to have a radical programme prevail I want to see it run by radicals and not forced upon us by democrats."

"But I see some of the republicans are on the other line and quite as soft in their currency demands as the democrats?"

"Yes; those are the western republicans. They are getting over upon the democratic platform and have taken broad exceptions to the policy advocated by Hayes and Sherman. That is all the better reason why Mr. Bayard and the democratic party should not adopt that policy. We should not seek to swap platforms with the radicals, but rather make room on ours for those who can no longer stand upon the other."

THE SEYMOUR BOOM.

"I hear a great deal of talk about Seymour as a candidate for president. What do you think of it?"

"It is all bosh. Seymour is broken down. He let down completely on the very home stretch in 1868. I have never had any high regard for his ability since he backed down from Lincoln in 1862. If he had stood up then like a man and insisted upon his position with regard to the drafts he would have settled much of the war and fixed principles that have been since much debated. He would not accept the nomination, I think, and if he were to, granting that it would be tendered him, he would be distanced in the race."

"Who will be the candidate in your opinion?"

TILDEN REDIVIVUS.

"Tilden. In the midst of all this confusion it is plain that the inside line of men are all at work for Tilden, and that when the time comes he will be found the top man. He is playing 'possum now, but he is not dead by any means. He is working to a purpose and knows how to accomplish it. Did you see Speaker Randall's interview, published this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is very significant. It shows where the men who make up the party strength are looking. You will find before many months that Tilden will be the accepted candidate."

"And who will be the republican candidate?"

"First, mind you, I do not say Tilden will be nominated, but he will be the heavy man in the fight and hard to beat off. As to the republican candidate, the tendencies here are all to Sherman. Blaine stands next, but Sherman is the real strong man for the candidacy. Grant will not be nominated. There is a good deal of Grant enthusiasm, but very little Grant movement among the real manipulators of the party. There are hardly any republican members of congress who want Grant, and there is not a leading newspaper in the party that advocates him. On the contrary, some of them, like the Chicago Tribune, are very hostile to him."

SHERMAN IN THE VAN.

"Then you think Sherman will be the nominee?"

"Yes, I do. He has the money power to back him, and is strong with the mass of his party; not so strong in the east as Blaine, but the east does not nominate. Sherman's report has hurt him somewhat with the western republicans, but that will not avoid and I do not know that it would affect him much in a convention as against Blaine, for Blaine is even less acceptable to soft-money republicans."

"What of the result in the campaign thus made up?"

"That, of course, is a doubtful thing. Still, I have hopes that the democratic party will hold its own and make its majority next time so certain as to silence all doubts."

And this was the end of our talk.

FELTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.

I understood Dr. Felton to be very much amused at the references to himself in connection with the greenback nomination for the presidency. He has no present ambitions in that direction. The doctor is notoriously a cautious man and jealous of success. He will certainly not consent to make himself ridiculous for the vainglory of having been an alleged candidate for president. Mr. Wrench, of Dalton, got off his little boom very cleverly and it is to be presumed the doctor is duly grateful for the implied compliment. Many of Felton's more serious admirers here, however, compliment Mr. Wrench for his enthusiasm in a very left-handed way. In fact they sneeringly speak of him as a M—echanical Wrench, or words to that effect!

HANKERING HENDRICKS.

From all that I can see and hear, I judge that Mr. Hendricks injured himself politically with his party friends by his recent trip to this city. There can be no question that Mr. Hendricks is a patriot and a statesman, and yet he is a man and subject to the whims and errors of our common humanity. He has had hosts of friends in the democratic party who have used all honorable means to give him the highest position in the union, while the whole democracy united in his support for the vice-presidency. Since the day of the ill-starred judgment which robbed him of that office he has been a sore-head and a marplot in the estimation of a large portion of the party. Knowing this he has rather seemed to seek that doubtful distinction rather than dispel the suspicion. He has lost no opportunity to announce his purpose not to acquiesce in certain wishes and demands of the democracy, and sought to forestall the contingency of another race with Tilden by announcing his purpose not to be a party to it. During his stay in this city recently he had himself interviewed, it is alleged, and in a most absurd manner put himself in the attitude of dictating terms for himself to the great party that has so much honored him. In this he has disgusted, and I use the epithet advisedly, many of the strongest men in the party who had esteem for him. They do not like his pettifogging and mountebankism, and do not hesitate to say that he has shown a petulance and egotism that unfits him for leadership. I am told by gentlemen who claim to have personal knowledge of the facts that there is unmistakable ingratitude in Mr. Hendricks's position towards Mr. Tilden. They say that under the circumstances which surrounded the situation in 1876 and for the reason that Mr. Tilden saved Mr. Hendricks then from defeat in his own state, the latter should be more than willing to share the political fortunes of the former, whether they be forward or backward. Mr. Hendricks is not mentioned here as a conceivable candidate for the presidency and only as a possible nominee for the vice-presidency. He seems to have let his vaulting ambition o'erleap itself most spitefully.

THE FATEFUL FOURS.

Whenever you hear the presidency discussed, whether in democratic or republican circles, the choice of candidates in either party is confined to a certain four on either side. In the republican party the candidate is looked for in the group embracing Grant, Sherman, Blaine and Washburne, in the order of their popularity and eligibility. In the democratic discussions, the order of the persons from among whom the standard bearer is to be chosen is set down as follows: Tilden, Bayard, Hancock and Parker. Seymour and Randall are looked upon as possible should the situation take on the character of a forlorn hope. The idea of a southern vice-president has been wholly abandoned, it would seem.

THE CENSUS DISTRICTS.

The following are the census districts of Georgia as officially announced by Superintendent Walker:

First district—Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Cobb, Dade, Dawson, DeKalb, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gilmer, Gordon, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Haralson, Lumpkin, Milton, Murray, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Rabun, Towns, Union, Walker, White and whitfield counties.

Second district—Banks, Burke, Clarke, Columbia, Elbert, Franklin, Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Hart, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Richmond, Rockdale, Taliaferro, Walton, Warren, Washington and Wilkes counties.

Third district—Appling, Berrien, Bryan, Bullock, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Liberty, Lowndes, McIntosh, Montgomery, Pierce, Screven, Tattnall, Telfair, Ware, Wayne, and Wilcox counties.

Fourth district—Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Camp, bell, Carroll, Clayton, Coweta, Crawford, Douglas, Fayette, Harris, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Meriwether, Monroe, Newton, Pike, Putnam, Spalding, Talbot, Troup, Twiggs, Upson and Wilkinson counties.

Fifth district—Baker, Brooks, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Houston, Lee, Macon, Marion, Miller, Mitchell, Muscogee, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Thomas, Webster and Worth counties.

S. W. S.

### Listening to Dr. Harrison.

Correspondence of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—I went to hear Dr. Harrison preach. He has a large, plain commodious church. It was only part filled. I understood that his Sunday night lectures of which he has delivered some 70 or 80, draw houses of one or two thousand people of all denominations. The doctor looks well. Mr. Boynton, of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., was with me, and we united in the opinion that we had never seen the good divine look better. Somehow his figure has grown stouter and erecter; anyhow he has a little more robust and solid. He looked younger and fresher too, less care-worn than he used to. But there was the same gentle deliberation of movement, the same modest drooping of the eyelids, the same low mellow voice with its plaintive cadences and the same earnest powerful preaching as of yore.

His text was taken from the 14th chapter of St. John 1st, 2d and 3d verses. "Let not your heart be troubled," etc. His sermon was an elevating one. He drew the distinction between the reasoning of the intellect and the religion of the heart. God's religion deals with the heart. In the troubles that come to all it is religion alone that comforts us. Troubles are inevitable but we must not yield to them. There are many persons with such a burden of woe that they almost sink and yet the religion of God enables them to bear it cheerfully. He made a universal and exquisite application of the words of the text, closing with a pathos that drew tears.

The doctor has lost none of his old time-power and yet I cannot help thinking he has made a mistake in leaving the warm southern clime with its sympathetic sensibilities. His preachments are intellectually argumentative, and full of profound thought and logic and yet they lose in a pathetic sentiment that a cold people cannot reach.

HON. OLIN WELLBORN.

Among the gentlemen that I have met here is an old Atlanta boy, who has done honor to himself and his native Georgia in his adopted state, Texas. I mean Captain, now Hon. Olin Wellborn, member of congress from Texas. His eloquence has won him the complimentary sobriquet of the "Silver-tongued Wellborn." He has taken a fine stand here and promises to be the most brilliant representative from his state and the peer of any from any state. He built up a large liberative law practice in Texas, when his abilities and oratory signalled him for political distinction. Atlanta can furnish Texas one more bright young fellows—brilliant embryo statesmen. She does not do anything half way, even contributing public men to other states. Young Wellborn has a Georgia wife, and two charming Georgia children, besides a winsome little Texas one. His family is with him.

I also have met Wellborn Colquitt here, a brother of the governor, and saw at a distance our young Atlanta friend, Jim Banks. I have seen Mr. Stephens, who has had a very savage attack of sickness, but is able to be up. Sick or well, he keeps up with his business and correspondence, dictating from his sick bed. Mr. Stephens has been wofully misrepresented lately, and he does not relish it. Somehow, by some strange blunder, they have gotten him regularly pledged as a Grant man for president. It is not true. To use his homely illustration: "Politics is in the condition of a hive of bees ready to swarm, and there is no telling where it will light."

He concurs with me fully that there is just such a state of uncertainty, unrest and confusion in the political world, that no man can foretell the conclusion, and certainly no man can lay off the proper course for the democracy. The proper policy for southern democrats, in my humble judgment, is that we should simply watch in silence. We cannot help the situation now, while every utterance can do harm. The wisest and best democratic leaders here are hopeful but indisposed to talk. There is no definite plan, no unanimity of opinion, no fixed view, but everything is indefinite, restless and curious.

IDLER.

### ALL AROUND US.

#### Robbery in Jonesboro—The Exodus in Griffin.

ROBBERY IN JONESBORO.

JONESBORO, December 11.—Last night before day Mr. Charles L. Whaley, who lives about two miles from this place, was aroused by a noise in his fowl house. He went out to see what was the cause of the disturbance, and while he was out a thief entered the house. Whaley returned and saw some one walking around in the house—thought it was his wife—and remarked that it was too early to get up, and went back to his bed, where he found his wife in bed asleep. He then turned to find out who the intruder was. He did not get but a few steps from his bed before he received a severe lick over the head and the thief left. He found on investigation that his house had been robbed of about three hundred and fifteen dollars. Mr. Whaley was very badly hurt; and so far no trace can be made of the perpetrators. Mr. Whaley is a good citizen of Clayton county, and has the sympathy of many friends.

THE EXODUS.

GRIFFIN, December 11.—The exodus fever seems to be having a boom in this section. Yesterday again another party of emigrants, mostly negroes, left for Paris, Texas. Fully 100 negroes lined the platform at the depot, gathered there to say farewell to those about to depart. There were many scenes that amused the bystanders and many that were really sad. One old negro woman became so full that just as the cars moved out she keeled over into the arms of a man standing near and almost squeezed him lifeless, shouting "glory" with all her might during the spell. The man was not an Atlanta drummer as was rumored.

### The National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—At a meeting of the national board of trade to-day a resolution was adopted favoring national legislation on the subject of inter-state commerce by railroad. Such legislation, the board holds, should provide for the appointment of a commission or tribunal to secure uniformity and publicity of railroad accounts, and contracts and transactions, to enforce uniformity of rates and classifications under like circumstances, to secure publicity of rates, and to prevent sudden and arbitrary changes, extortionate charges, and personal and local favoritism.

The board is in favor of the establishment of a department of commerce as a branch of the general government under a minister or secretary, who shall be member of the cabinet.

A resolution was also adopted declaring that the general government ascertain and define its jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the country—its lakes, rivers, bays and harbors.

After the appointment of the various special committees the board adjourned until to-morrow.

### The Negro in Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, December 11.—The leading democratic citizens of Richmond county, headed by Charles Pitts, their recently elected member of the legislature, have just petitioned Judge Jones to include in the jury lists such of the colored citizens of the county as the court shall think well qualified to serve as jurors. They say this step is both proper and important, as they believe this class of fellow-citizens is entitled to such consideration. Judge Jones has granted the order prayed for.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 11.—A large number of colored emigrants from Goldsboro, N. C., have passed through here during the past few days en route to Indiana. A noticeable feature of the emigration is large numbers of women with infants in their arms. They go without a leader and appear in good spirits.

### The Cold Spell in Europe.

LONDON, December 11.—The weather continues severe throughout the kingdom.

PARIS, December 11.—The Seine has not been completely frozen over until now since 1861.

VIENNA, December 11.—So hard and continuous frosts so early in the season has not been experienced here since 1838.

ROME, December 11.—Much snow has fallen in Sicily and Caliabria, rendering communication difficult. Bread riots have occurred in the districts of Provenua in consequence of the general distress.

BERLIN, December 11.—The cold is still intense here and in upper Silesia, where the famine prevails. The thermometer marked twelve degrees below zero on Tuesday last.

### The Ute Prisoners.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, December 11.—Chief Ouray came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indians called for by the commission and turned him over to General Hatch, remarking that the others would be surrendered as soon as captured. The work of the commission will end this week. It will recommend that the White River agency be abolished and the Utes of that agency be distributed between the Los Pinos and Southern agencies; that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund now on deposit at Washington, and that a portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be ceded to the government.

### Sunday-School Institute To-Night.

The Sunday-school institute will meet to-night at the First Baptist church at 7:30 o'clock. The lesson and blackboard exercise by Mr. Courtney, and the service of song under the direction of Professor Barnwell make up an interesting programme, and a good meeting may be expected.

### The South Carolina Bench.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 11.—The general assembly to-day elected Associate Justice Henry McIver, chief justice of the supreme court to succeed Judge Willard, whose term expires July next, and General McGowan, associate justice to succeed Judge Haskell, who resigned

# The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

## THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Address THE CONSTITUTION,
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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 12, 1879

THE appropriations committee has reported the fortifications bill, and has the military academy bill nearly ready to report. There is a determination on the part of the committee to give congress no excuse for staying in session beyond the first of May. Any longer stay would be a public nuisance.

THE vote on Senator Bailey's bill to devote the sum covered back into the treasury from appropriations for the pay and bounties of colored soldiers to the education of the colored people at their leading institutions in the south—the vote on this bill will show who are the friends of the colored man. The money in question belongs to the colored people, and the republican who votes against the bill will put himself on record as an arch hypocrite.

THE reports of extreme cold, deep snows and great distress come from nearly every part of Europe. Not only is the weather very severe, but the severity of winter has set in unusually early. If there is not a change for the better, the poor in the overcrowded countries of the continent will suffer almost beyond precedent. It seems strange that the weather on the two sides of the Atlantic ferry should be diametrically different—the season here being unusually mild, and in Europe unusually severe.

MR. SHERMAN and the administration would contract the volume of the greenbacks; Mr. Bayard desires to rob them of their legal-tender function; Mr. Voorhees wants free and unlimited coinage, and the greenbacks to stand as they are; the people want congress and the executive to let the currency alone. They want the resolutions of Messrs. Bayard and Voorhees buried in one common grave, and the whole subject remitted to the next congress. They are content to use for another year the currency they have, and therefore want an end put to all further congressional tinkering.

THE matter proposed for the holiday issue will appear on Sunday morning, when THE CONSTITUTION will be enlarged to accommodate all who desire to reach our numerous readers. This arrangement will, we are sure, be satisfactory to our patrons, because our Sunday edition is considerably larger than those of the week-days, and because, too, the additional time will enable us to write up the holiday matter in better shape. The dealers in holiday goods should keep our young men busy to-day. In no other way can they reach so many Georgians who want such goods and are able to pay for them.

THE reconstruction of the national republican committee is going on. Ex-Congressman Platt will probably take the place of Mr. A. B. Cornell, resigned; the place of W. J. Parman, removed from Florida to Pennsylvania, has been filled; Jere Haralson, removed from Alabama to the Baltimore custom-house, needs a successor, and so does J. J. Paterson, who has left South Carolina for parts unknown. Mr. L. S. Heath takes the place of Zachariah Chandler. These changes are preliminary to the grand battle for the chairmanship. Sherman wants Governor McCormick to have the place; Blaine prefers Wm. E. Chandler or William P. Frye, while the supporters of Grant will push Mr. Platt for the place.

### The Bank Reserve Bill.

Judge Buckner's bank reserve bill is being warmly discussed in the eastern cities; but all such discussion is somewhat premature as long as the terms of the bill have not been settled even in the room of the committee on banking and currency. It was discussed in the committee on Wednesday of this week; and as it now stands, it requires every national bank to keep its reserve in its own vaults, instead of keeping three-fifths of it in the redemption cities, as the country banks are now permitted to do. No bank can count under the Buckner bill clearing house certificates as a part of its reserve. All banks are required by the new bill to keep a reserve only against their deposits, but one-half of this reserve must be in specie. The bill does not increase the reserve required on the part of country banks, namely, fifteen per cent against deposits. There is nothing very dangerous in these provisions, the protestations and lamentations of the gold clique to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no reason why all the surplus money of the country should be concentrated in New York city, and there are many good reasons why it should not be. And if the bill should lead to the transfer of some of the specie now held by the government to the banks, no harm would come to the republic. The measure is however in an unsettled state, and there will be time enough in which to discuss its provisions and bearings after it has been reported to the house. It is safe to say that no action will be had on it until after the holiday recess.

### A Practical Question.

THE CONSTITUTION has had a great deal to say of the material glories of Georgia, and the schemes of their development. Indeed it has had so much to say concerning these matters that it has come to consider the advancement of the practical industries a sort of issue in which it has planted itself. It is with the greatest impatience therefore that we see colony after colony of English farmers and mechanics pouring into Texas, while Georgia gets none of the precious dribble of men and money that is issuing from Europe.

There is not a single particular in which Texas can offer advantages over Georgia. Our climate is better; our soil, if not so rich for first croppings, is just as reliable; our people are just as hospitable, more civilized and quite as anxious to welcome new people. Not even in extent of unoccupied territory does Texas surpass Georgia, as far as practical purposes are concerned, for there are vast tracts of land in this state admirably located that can be sold at nominal figures. For diversified farming Georgia is greatly superior to Texas, and even in the specialty of sheep-husbandry, the wire-grass counties of this state are just as good as the prairies of Texas. Indeed, Georgia may challenge competition in any and all things that go to make up a desirable home for immigrants, and feel no fear of defeat. In the fullest list of particulars, she would be able to sustain creditably every item.

The trouble is, that there is no agency in England, and until lately not in New York, interested in bringing the attractions of our state to the attention of those looking for homes. It must be remembered that to Europeans, the whole of America, and especially the south, is an unknown land. The current might flow on for year after year, and none of it be attracted to Georgia, or to any district that was not brought personally to the attention of those who were going with the tide. Texas has an agent in Liverpool, and the result is that she has had several colonies of the best immigrants in the world. Until Georgia has the enterprise and the nerve to put a man at the starting point to plead Georgia's cause, we need not hope for much. In the case of Texas, the railroads own vast tracts of land along side their track, which they are interested in selling by alternate sections. These roads send their agents to New York, to Liverpool, into Switzerland, Germany, and anywhere and everywhere that there is restlessness among the people. The result is that the state reaps the benefit of this action. In Georgia nothing of this sort need be hoped for. There are no roads with any such interest at stake. Whatever is done, Georgia must do. And we may say frankly that to be effective it must be done liberally and promptly—and with equal frankness that we have very little hope that it will be done at all.

### A Few Corrections.

Putting carefully together the tendency toward independentism in many of the southern states and the somewhat vague and stifled manifestations of a friendliness for Grant in the same section, our respected contemporary, the New York Times, professes to see in them the hope and promise of a general breaking up of the southern democracy, if not previous to 1880, certainly shortly thereafter; and this conclusion is reached by a perfectly sober and rational method of argument which is in marked contrast to the superficial style of the average republican editor. Indeed, the argument of the Times is really admirable, and its conclusions suggestive. The difficulty is that the editor has invested those who are responsible for the independent movement with too much importance as political strategists, and has attributed the so-called Grant movement to causes which had no more to do with it than the recent visit of Carl Schurz to the Indian reservations has to do with the price of cotton. Had the mood of the editor of the Times been a little less severely philosophical, it would certainly have occurred to him that the independent movement is based primarily upon the extremely silly idea that conventions of the democratic party are manipulated by the politicians and not in the interest of the people. We say the idea is silly because it must be apparent to the most obtuse that if the conventions are so manipulated it is the fault of the people themselves, who can certainly control them if they choose to do so. This idea, however, in spite of its manifest absurdity, is taken charge of by those whose ambition to hold office is many degrees keener than their patriotism, and is most assiduously nursed and inflamed, and the result of this inflammation is the growth and spread of independentism. It is not, as the Times seems to hope and believe, a revolt against the party, but a protest against some of the methods of party machinery, which are, indeed, galling enough in the hands of small men. Even as a protest, it is senseless enough, and merely aggravates the evils it sets out to cure by giving them new shape and direction. The independent leaders are not working to break up the democratic party, but to get themselves into office. It may be that they would be willing to sacrifice the party to secure the advancement of their own personal ends; but here their strategy and their plotting end. Once their advancement is gained, they quickly remember, as the Times has no doubt had occasion to observe, that they are democrats. Those who, for purposes of their own, see fit to declare war against the methods of the local organization of the democratic party do not surrender their convictions. When the people of the south surrender their convictions of what is right or wrong in political affairs, then the Times will witness the breaking up of the democratic party—not before. Perhaps our contemporary makes the mistake in regard to the recent letter of Dr. Felton that has been made by various of our democratic exchanges. That letter has been widely misunderstood, and it would not be at all surprising if the editor of the Times has misapprehended its drift—if he has confused misdirected abuse of democratic policy with denunciation of democratic principles. The fact that there have been errors of policy and blunders on the part of democrats no more affects democratic principles than the calculations of an astronomer affect the stars. We do not object to Dr. Felton's criticisms, but to the methods he would employ for correcting the errors. He knows full well that the moment he crosses the line and gets into the republican camp, no matter what path he may follow to get there, he stripes himself of his following. We believe the editor of the Times mistakes the purposes of the independent leaders; we are certain he miscalculates the results of the movement.

With respect to the so-called Grant movement, our contemporary makes a similar mistake. The small basis there was for the rumor of such a movement—the rumor which has created such wide discussion, and caused such wholesome reflections on the part of the organs—is the fact that the people of the south are tired of the sectional abuse and slander that are the stock in trade of the organs of republican opinion, and alarmed at its effect upon the northern mind, as manifested in the result of the recent fall elections. That there could be such a rumor is evidence of the fact that the people of the south want peace, and that they fear the sectional issue will carry the whole country to destruction.

The little editorial paragraph in THE CONSTITUTION, in which the rumor was first given form and substance, has played a very important part in furnishing the public with a fresh and unique subject for discussion. It has had precisely the effect we hoped it would, and that effect has been altogether wholesome. It has had a tendency not only to cripple the Grant boom at the north, but has given republican editors an excuse for critically investigating the situation, and some of the wisest of them have already begun to protest against the deadly spirit of sectionalism, which has grown and thrived during the past few years to such an extent as to alarm reflecting people of both parties. But if there were a Grant movement at the south it would not be based on any feeling of opposition to the democratic party. It would be based on the desire of this section to save itself from the results of sectionalism which burns and rages at the north. The instinct of self-preservation would be at the bottom of it. We would say to one another, if we cannot preserve the liberties of the people of the country let us at any rate insure our material interests against the assaults of sectionalism. One thing is very certain, and this the editor of the Times must undoubtedly perceive: we cannot convince the people of the north that we are not engaged in an attempt to destroy the nation—we cannot deaden the effect of the slanders with which we are pursued. Mr. Hayes may tell the people of the north in his message that the country is at peace, but the north does not believe him. Just now we do not clearly see how the spirit of sectionalism is to be put down. Even General Grant just before he retired from the white house made a public declaration to the effect that he was tired of the "autumnal outbreaks" in the south. The obtuseness which had so long controlled him was at last battered down, and he saw in these "autumnal outbreaks" the hand of the partisan politician appealing to the sectionalism of the north. Will the editor of the Times kindly tell us what we are to do under the circumstances? Will he be so good as to intimate to us some method of staying the slanders that the republican press and politicians are compelled to depend upon in order to control the votes of the northern people?

In the midst of other matters and surrounded by all the evidences of material improvement and commercial progress, the editor of the Times may not deem it worth his while to reflect over the suggestiveness of these inquiries; but we who live down here in the midst of melancholy relics are most keenly alive to the fact that upon the answer to the questions we have asked depends the future, not of this section alone, but of the whole country. The Times cannot better advance the interests of both sections than by giving a clear and candid answer. How is the south to stay the tide of the sectionalism that is now blinding the eyes of the northern people to the real facts of the situation? If the reply to this is such as we anticipate we have some other statements to present to our esteemed contemporary for its consideration.

### The Southern Cultivator.

The December number of this, the best known and most popular of southern agricultural publications, is before us. The table of contents is unusually rich and attractive. In "Thoughts for the Month" the editor briefly reviews the work of the year about to close and gives some sound advice to the farmers—advice of the most practical sort. This is followed by an article on the price of cotton which, just at this time, is of the most absorbing interest to the planters of the south. Among the other notable contents of the agricultural department are articles on the "Rates and Conditions of "Labor Contracts;" "How to Use Ground "Bones;" "Rice Culture in South Caroli-"na;" "Farm Contracts and Rules;" "On "Methods of Calculations;" "England's "Great Farm," "Rust in Cotton;" and "The Sugar Crop." The Stock Department, the Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Horticultural Department, the Inquiry Department and the Department of Household Economy are all complete and contain articles of current as well as permanent interest.

It gives us pleasure to state that The Cultivator, under its new auspices, bids fair to reach an unprecedented circulation. Since the announcement was made that its business affairs have fallen into the hands of THE CONSTITUTION publishing company, the enthusiasm of the old friends of the magazine has revived, and new subscriptions are coming in from all quarters. Its editor, Dr. William L. Jones, the veteran experimental and practical agriculturist, now has ample leisure to devote himself to the editorial management of The Cultivator, and the first number issued under the new arrangement is marked by noteworthy improvements. The issue before us completes the thirty-seventh volume, and is accompanied by a title-page and index for for the use of those who have preserved The Cultivator. Contributions should be sent to the editor at Athens. Letters on business should be sent to THE CONSTITUTION.

COLONEL BLANTON DUNCAN has written a long letter which is printed in the Douglasville Star. In reproducing the signature, which we do with pleasure, we give a clear outline of the letter itself. The friends of the Colonel will be glad to learn that, like a fiddler at sea, he is still on deck.

WE knew there would be trouble as soon as we heard the back-door slam. Mr. Watterson says if he can get Mr. Hewitt by the scruff of the neck he will rip open his bowels with a straw. If it is a last summer's straw, and one that has been used in pumping up Blue Lick water and other varieties of Kentucky nectar, Mr. Hewitt has need to use Dr. Peter's Cooper's air-cushion as a shield.

THE Kentucky judiciary may now begin to feel around for a soft place. The symptoms are that the intelligent snipe-hunter is about to be unmuzzled.

QUARRELSOME lovers are fine actors. They have to make up so often.

GENERAL GRANT doesn't know whether he will come to Atlanta or not. Well, he must hurry up and let us know, because if he is coming we are going to chain up Andy Stewart's cast iron dog, and have Broad street bridge painted red. We are determined that the whole affair shall pass off pleasantly.

CARL SCHURZ is still unwedded. He is intimate only with his performing kneepads.

WE have forgotten whether Chastine Cox was hung, or whether he was elected to some office by the new York republicans. It is difficult to remember all the news.

THE amiable Mr. Rogers, private secretary of the present administration, bought a scrap-book to preserve the puffs of the message. The only one he has cut out is a remark that appeared in THE CONSTITUTION to the effect that the document was as pungent as a toddy before the sugar and whisky are put in. If we had known about the scrap-book in time we could have fixed up a real nice one.

MR. GEORGE BOKER, the world-renowned Philadelphia poet, is sick. Somebody put an iambus in his coffee. There is no clue to the perpetrator and no arrests have been made.

THE Indians have got another ultimatum. What these people really need is justice.

TALMAGE is talking about removing himself, his Protean legs and his congregation from the presbytery. Then there will be neither limit to nor law for his contortions, but the presbytery will probably consider itself victorious.

WHEN J. E. Bryant comes to reorganize the Georgia republicans, he will find that his party has gone over to the independents.

MR. HOLMES was seventy years old on the 29th of August, and the Atlantic Monthly has been cooking his breakfast ever since. It was red-hot when served.

JOHN SHERMAN boasted to a newspaper man the other day that he once cowed a southern fire-eater. The fire-eater, however, has come to the surface, and he laughs at the idea that Sherman would be aggressive enough to use his hip-pocket unless he was run over by a baby carriage.

ANOTHER American girl is to marry a nobleman. Why is it that our girls refuse to support their own countrymen? There is a lack of patriotism somewhere.

THE patrons of the drama are considering how they shall raise funds for a statue to Mary Anderson's step-pa. Why not start a raffle?

IT is said that after a meal a Boston man talks well. A dish of half-baked beans is enough to make talk swell.

"SITTING down upon a wasp," says the Boston Post, "strikes us as a sure thing." Oh, it strikes you, does it? What sort of wasps do you have up there?

THE Boston Journal wants to know where Mr. Stephens stands. He doesn't stand. He sits down on the small-fry republican editors when they fool with him.

## IN GENERAL.

—It is stated that the late General Hooker left $300,000 which will pass to his relatives.

—The Rev. Dr. John Hall is said to have received over $10,000 in wedding fees during the present year.

—At last accounts Alfonso was calling her "Chrissie dear," and she was retorting with "Fonny, darling." Go it while you feel that way, children.

—The value of land is so depressed in Ireland that on November 7, when seven estates were offered for sale, but four were taken, while for two there was no bid.

—Lightning at this season of the year in a latitude as high as New York is of rare occurrence. A Mrs. Jones was struck by the electric fluid on Saturday evening last in Jersey City and partially paralyzed.

—General Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed chairman of the sub-committee of the house committee on military affairs, to consider the subject of the reorganization of the army.

—A scythe which Prince Bismarck once took from the hands of a peasant in a meadow, and swung with vigor for a half an hour, was purchased by the historical museum of Berlin for $500.

—Good looks is more necessary to a girl, says an exchange, than cleverness to a boy. And cleverness is also more necessary to a girl than good looks to a boy. Queer, isn't it?

—Mr. Elkins, ex-delegate from New Mexico, who has made a fortune in mining speculations, has just bought a $100,000 house in New York. He is married to a daughter of Senator Davis, of West Virginia.

—Mrs. Hendricks, it is said, believes she shall yet live in the white house. Mrs. Lincoln had a similar premonition, and used to say of her husband, "He's going to be president, or I shouldn't have married him, for he isn't pretty, you know."

—The parties who are conspiring to cheat Uncle Sam out of the property left him by the millionaire Lewis are coming to grief. In court on Monday it was proved that the certificates of marriage produced by the woman who claimed to have been his wife was a rank forgery.

—In financial circles abroad the following classification is made of the financial condition of three states: Chili is poor, has few debts and pays promptly. Peru, notwithstanding its rich mines, is poor, with a big debt, which it promises to pay, but never does. Bolivia is also poor, has a large debt, promises nothing and pays less.

—'Twas Sunday morn, and Rev. Jones
Was breakfasting with Gray.
Said Jones, "Another bit of steak,
As I have to preach to-day."
"Guess I'll brace up a little, too,"
Said Gray, his eyes a-glisten—
And he helped himself to a hunk of meat—
"For, you know, I have to listen."

—Mr. Thomas Hughes—"Tom Brown"—is quoted as saying to Mr. James Redpath: "Do you know there is nothing that astonishes us English so much as to see you Americans come over here for lecturers. Why, sir, I can name all the orators of England on the fingers of one hand; while you are a nation of orators."

—The Occasional Journal, issued during the progress of the fair for the benefit of the new armory fund of the New York Seventh regiment, yielded over $5,000. The pecuniary profit of the fair will be sufficient to complete and beautify the new armory, which covers an entire square, will cost $500,000, including the ground, and has a tower like a church.

—Handsome society women in New York are following the Langtry fashion, and are photographed to sell—so says a naughty exchange. Five cents per copy is the average price received by a fair subject; and, if she is "popular," the revenue often keeps her in gloves for a whole year. One lady, said to be of high position, has been photographed several times in a page's costume that she wore at a fancy ball last winter.

—Ismail Pasha, the ex-khedive of Egypt, has bought the Favorita palace, near Naples, and removed his harem thither. Ten carriages, in each of which were four of the oriental beauties, were preceded by a hackney coach with two policemen. A guardian of the harem was seated on the box with the coachmen of the first eight carriages. The four princesses who occupied the last two carriages were without that attendant.

—The Hon. Henry Brand, the present speaker of the British house of commons, will, it is announced, retire from the office at the close of the present session. He is brother and heir to the title and estates of Lord Dacre, but he will, of course, be raised to the peerage of some other title during his brother's life-time. Mr. Henry Raikes, now chairman of committees, is the approved conservative candidate for the post as his successor. Mr Raikes has propounded his views as to the conduct of public business in the house of commons in the Nineteenth Century of this month.

—A thrilling sight was witnessed near Guttenberg, New Jersey, last Sunday afternoon. A little child eluded the vigilance of its nanny and toddled to the brow of the Palisades at a point where they rise almost perpendicularly, and losing his balance fell headlong over the precipice. His downward progress was stayed for an instant by a clump of bushes a few feet below, then the body, bounding from one projection to another, renewed its descent. Twenty feet above the ground the clothing caught in the branches of a tree and the child was for a second suspended in the air, but an instant later the limb broke and he fell to the stone-covered ground. Strange to say, the only injuries he sustained were a broken leg and a rib. His physician thinks he will recover.

—The most influential opponents of the anti-Jesuit clause of the French education act, Dufaure and Jules Simon, have recently been in consultation. Their first care was to draw up a list of their friends in the upper house, and after considering the nature of the engagements undertaken by each, whether on the right or the left, the two ex-premiers came to the conclusion that the article would certainly be rejected. Several advocates of the Ferry bill have expressed doubt as to its chances of passing through the senate in its present form. On the other hand, the violent attitude of the clerical party in Belgium has helped to reconcile a few hesitating spirits to an article of which at first they in a certain measure disapproved.

### Tactics of the Gold Clique.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

The gold clique is now employing the same tactics to intimidate the democratic party that it used upon the president. Its demands are that the legal-tender function shall be taken away from the greenbacks, and that silver coinage shall be suspended, thus making gold the only money in which debts can be paid lawfully. Its promise is that if the democratic majority in congress will accomplish this, it will furnish the party with enough electoral votes in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to elect their candidate, in connection with the electoral votes of all the southern states, which are counted upon in all democratic calculations. Its threat is that if the democratic majority in congress refuse to accede to these demands, it shall not be permitted to carry New York nor the adjoining states, without which they cannot carry the presidential election. Mr. Bayard has become the confederate or the tool of this gold clique. He appears before the country to-day as the most conspicuous democratic candidate for president, and at the same time as the exponent of the gold clique's purposes. It remains to be seen whether or not these two conditions are contradictory and untenable. In the meantime, the republicans in congress will do well to let the democratic majority extricate itself as best it may from the embarrassment which Senator Bayard has provided for it.

### No Cause For Alarm.

Washington Post.

The country need not be alarmed at the great influx of bills in congress. Nearly all of them will go quietly to their long sleep in the pigeon holes of the committee rooms. Almost every congressman has a number of constituents who think they have a call to take a hand in national legislation. As the obstinate and unappreciative people will not send these amateur law-makers to congress, they have no resource but to prepare bills embodying their crudite conceptions and send them to "our member," with a request that he present them. The obliging member complies, but has no further interest in the matter. This is why so many unwise measures are offered. It is a sort of ventilation that does no great harm, while it makes many persons happy.

### Okolona Should Hold a Caucus.

Baltimore Gazette.

The distinguished editor of the Okolona Howler, who emigrated from the loyal state of Ohio a few years ago with his only extra shirt wrapped in a cotton handkerchief and at once placed himself at the head of the southern forces which neglected to disband after the surrender of Lee, announces that the south recognizes Grant as a despot, a fiend incarnate and a dodo, and if he is placed in power for a third term she (the south) will stand ready to resist his usurpation vi et armis. There is no doubt that Grant is a bad citizen, but if he should be elected to a third term with anything like fairness, it would not be well for the Okolona citizen of Ohio to commence vi et armising without due deliberation. There should be at least a caucus.

### Hands off, Gentlemen.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Hayes has started the ball of agitation afresh. Secretary Sherman gives it a shove, and the bankers and merchants of New York ask congress to pitch in. Some republican members of congress, who are not ignorant of the popular feeling on the subject, want the matter kept quiet, want no agitation, and are resolved to have none, if they can prevent it. But can they smother it? Of course not. But we are willing to allow the republicans to quarrel a little while about it, with a monopoly of the "fuss." Senator Bayard and some other foolish men are not as willing.

### General Jim's Masterly Skill.

Washington Post.

So long as General Blaine holds his ground at Augusta, prepared to charge on Governor Garcelon's centre, and has the left flank of his substitute advantageously posted at Skowhegan, he is in no danger of being routed by a sudden onslaught. Considering that the general has no knowledge of actual war, except what he acquired by having his substitute detailed to handle commissary stores six hundred miles from the enemy, he is exhibiting consummate skill.

### The Policy of Silence.

Thomasville Enterprise.

Senator Gordon is strongly in favor of silence on the part of southern senators and representatives, no matter how much the blatherskites may try to provoke them. Well, we think it would be a good plan, only we would like once and awhile for some man to get up and tell them in language not unparliamentary, how grossly and wilfully they lied.

### The Jail Birds Unanimous.

Washington Post.

The noted thieves of the republican party are all for Grant. One after another Pomeroy, Robeson, Belknap and Old Man Clapp fall into the third term banner. Now we have Caldwell, of Kansas. That dis ingushed penitentiary bird thinks Grant is "just the man."

### A New Crop of Colonels

Philadelphia Record.

It seems that some of the negro colonels in the south—of whom, as of white militaryheroes, the crop is increasing as the war recedes—got the title by the mistake of typesetters, who took the "col." which was meant to signify that they were colored, as a martial title.

### Not Sod Enough.

Philadelphia Record.

Congressman Cox thinks the age of Gramercy park is ready for political burial. He unquestionably ought to be, but it isn't so easy after all, to get party sod enough on a well filled bar'l to hold it down.

### No. Indeed.

Washington Post.

The sewing machine company that is trying to secure the extension of a patent that has already enriched its owners many as well deserves further efforts. This congress will not boast any monopoly.

### Better Than Bayonets.

Boston Herald.

If Jan W. Drew can the north and south together with a bit of blue ribbon, he will do more than the stalwarts can hope to accomplish with a misused bayonet.

### Rich Men in Politics.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Senator Baldwin, the new senator from Michigan, is one of Detroit's millionaire boot and shoe merchants. Somehow the bar'l gets to the front nearly every time nowadays.

### Truly Shocking.

Ogdensburg Journal.

What a shock it would be to the country if congress should pass the appropriation bills promptly and go home.

### Wise and Reliable.

DeKalb (Ill.) Chronicle.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the leading paper of the south, is a wise counselor in political matters and is reliable in its news.

### Switched Off.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sherman's presidential motor is not making much show now. It is probably switched off to let the Grant train go by.

### Smoking Hot.

New York Tribune.

Voorhees now changes to the front with a freshly cooked and smoking hot system of Hooser finance.

## HYMENEAL.

BARNUM—BELGER—Married, Thursday morning, December 11th, 1879, at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. R. C. Foute, Miss Sophie Belger, daughter of Colonel James Belger, U. S. A., to Mr. Geo. S. Barnum, formerly of Montreal, Canada, now of this city. No cards.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE MERIT.

EAGLE AND PHENIX

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SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

BALL SEWING THREAD

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1878 1879

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Full information and direction where to ship the Cocoons.

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MAGGIE MITCHELL

SUPPORTED BY

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MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15th, 1879—The Beautiful Play,

PEARL OF SAVOY!

MARIE.....MAGGIE MITCHELL
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Produced with every Care and Attention to Detail

Admission—Parquette, $1.00; Gallery, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats, which are for sale at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music Store, three days in advance.

216 dec12—d&

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF BROWN & WATKINS, OF Jonesboro, Georgia, is this day dissolved by mutua consent.

C. J. BROWN,
J. C. WATKINS.

December 11, 1879.

251 dec12—d1t

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They are compounded from **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake** and **Dandelion**—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the **"Invalid's Friend and Hope,"** and no person or family should be without them. **Try the Bitters to-day.**

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English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific, Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [284 oct11—d&wy

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WHITE SPOOLS.

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every produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the

NEW ANILINE PROCESS

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

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6 sep6 d&wdm

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons having demands against Aaron B. Merriam, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified to present properly attested to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE,
As Executor of Aaron B. Merriam, deceased.
681 oct31—dlaw6w fri

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HENRY M. DR

# THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DEC. 9, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Richards & Bro. vs. Myers & Marcus—Rule, from McDuffie.

BLECKLEY, J.

A judgment rendered before a mortgage is recorded has a superior lien upon the property, though at the time of the rendition of the judgment the mortgage has been foreclosed, and the mortgage fi. fa. levied.—Code, section 1957. The lien of a mortgage is in the contract, and not in the judgment of foreclosure.—7 Ga., 408.

Judgment affirmed.

Thos. E. Watson, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

W. D. Tutt, by brief, for defendants.

Miller vs. Augusta. Equity, from Richmond.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Though the corporation of Augusta as proprietor of the Augusta canal be not bound by express contract to supply a given head of water to a particular mill, nor to abstain from making alterations in the canal which will reduce the fall at such mill and impede or obstruct the accustomed action of its wheels by backwater; yet, the corporation cannot capriciously and without just cause withhold a due supply of water, nor can it make alterations in the canal injurious to the efficient working of the particular mill unless they are needful and proper alterations, and consistent with sound principles as applied to the nature of the enterprise and to the business relations and circumstances of the corporation towards the various mills and manufacturing establishments situated along the canal and deriving water-supply therefrom.

2. There was enough evidence submitted by the complainants to make it proper for the jury to pass upon its sufficiency.

Judgment reversed.

John T. Shewmake; H. Clay Foster, for plaintiff in error.

Wm. Gibson; Thomas H. Gibson, for defendant.

Cohen & Kaplin vs. Duncan & Johnson. Complaint, from Burke.

JACKSON, J.

Where defendants put in a plea that they had been adjudicated bankrupts, and prayed that the suit against them on promissory notes be stayed a reasonable time to await the action of the district court of the United States on the question of their final discharge, and were ready to verify their plea by exemplification from the district court legally certified, and the plea was stricken and final judgment rendered against them:

Held, That, the proceedings in the state court should have been suspended, and that final judgment should not have been entered against defendants.

Judgment reversed.

H. H. Perry, by McCay & Abbott, for plaintiffs in error.

J. J. Jones, for defendants.

Elizabeth R. Cumming and Susannah M. Stewart vs. Trustees of the Reid memorial church. In Equity, from Richmond.

JACKSON, J.

The fourth item of testator's will was as follows:

"My house and lot on the north side of Walton way, in the village of Summerville, near Augusta, I give and bequeath, in fee simple, to James W. Davies, Thomas W. Coskery, and Jonathan S. Wilcox, of Summerville, in trust, that they and their successor(s)low to William Berrien, hereinbefore mentioned, to occupy free of rent, during his natural life, the piece of ground at the northwest corner of said lot, known as the 'Potato Patch,' and to remove to said piece of ground, for his use during life, the building on said lot, known as 'Violet's House.' Said lot is supposed to contain about five eighths of an acre, known as the 'Potato Patch.' I desire the above named James W. Davies, Thomas W. Coskery, and Jonathan S. Wilcox to obtain for themselves and their successors a decree of incorporation, as trustees of a Presbyterian church in connection with the present general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the southern states; and hold the western portion of the lot hereby bequeathed to them, to wit: one hundred feet in breadth, from the western line, as a church lot; the remainder of the entire lot, with its appurtenances and improvements, except 'Violet's House' above mentioned, they are directed to sell in the manner and on the terms they deem expedient, and are authorized to fully convey the same in fee simple. With the proceeds of said sale, I direct them or their successors, to build a church of the Presbyterian denomination aforesaid, in the church lot hereinbefore provided for. The plan of said building is necessarily left to the discretion of the trustees. But I recommend, if the means be sufficient, that it be of brick, well but plainly finished, with a basement for a Sunday-school room."

The will was dated on the 31st of July, 1871, and on the same day the following codicil was executed:

"I desire Porter Fleming to be an additional trustee under the clause in the foregoing disposing of my house and lot in Summerville."

On April 2, 1870, a third codicil to the will was executed, confirming and republishing the same, the third item of which was in the words following, to wit:

"I desire George M. Thew and William A. Walton to be additional trustees, under the clause in said will, disposing of my house and lot in Summerville, and to the entire board of trustees for the erection of said church I give, devise and bequeath the sum of eight thousand dollars, should the residuum of my estate amount to so much."

On July 25, 1872, a fourth codicil was executed, the seventh item of which was in the words following, to-wit:

"Jonathan S. Wilcox, one of the trustees appointed in said will for my house and lot in Summerville, having departed this life, I appoint Lindsay C. Warren as trustee in his room, with all the rights and powers given to said Jonathan S. Wilcox by said will."

On July 14, 1875, the sixth and last codicil was executed as follows, so far as relates to this case:

"Should my estate not be enabled to pay off in full all legacies specified in this my last will and testament, including the $8,000 bequeathed to the church to be erected in Summerville and all other expenses. I now revoke so much of said $8,000 as may be necessary to accomplish said object, as my desire is to pay of all legacies in full."

"Mr. Henry Moore an additional trustee to, the church to be erected in Summerville."

The following memorandum was found among the papers of the testator, and entered of record by the ordinary, and attached to the bill as an exhibit with the will and codicils:

"My desire is that the church building to be erected in Summerville, shall be placed back from Walton way at a sufficient distance so as not to obstruct the view from my residence we say from 75 to 80 feet, or more if deemed necessary by the trustees to place it thus far from Walton way to effect that object.

As regards said church building, should the trustees deem it advisable not to build it two stories in height, they are authorized to build it but one story high-pitched, similar to the church in Augusta, called the Christian church, the roof to be covered with zx tin, and, in time, the house called Violet's house can be removed in rear of same, added thereto in length, and converted into a Sunday School room."

My desire is that the church shall be occupied or used for church purposes exclusively. Taking off 100 feet on Walton way for the church lot, there ought to remain to dwelling lot 500 feet front on Walton way, including one foot more on the street leading to the cemetery to which it is entitled.

It is my desire that the church should be named the Louise Reid Presbyterian church or the Reid memorial, but if the trustees deem it not a suitable name or proper, it is left with them and my executors to name it."

This memorandum is dated July 19th, 1872.

On demurrer to the bill filed by the next of kin to the testator setting out the foregoing facts, and alleging that the house and lot had been turned over to the trustees and sold for $7,000 with which they had completed the church edifice, and that the executors had also turned over the sum of $8,000 to the trustees, no part of which had been applied by them to the erection or completion of the church building, and praying for discovery touching the use by the trustees of said $8,000 and for account and payment to said complainants of said sum or such part thereof as had not been expended in the matter of erecting and completing the said church building, on the ground that, by the said will and codicil, the said $8,000 was bequeathed to said trustees solely to be used by them in the erection and completion of said church edifice, and not having been so used they held the same in trust for the complainants as testator's next of kin, there being no residuary legatees in said will designated:

Held 1. That even if the memorandum was improperly admitted to record by the ordinary, yet it is such a paper as may be used, like other surrounding circumstances, to aid in the construction of ambiguous clauses of the will on the same subject-matter, and being exhibited to the bill in connection with the will and codicils, the memorandum may be considered on demurrer in construing the will and passing upon complainants' case as made by themselves.

Held, 2. That the testator's intention, gathered from the whole will and all the codicils bearing upon the bequest of $8,000 and read with the additional light thrown upon it by the memorandum, was to give the said sum absolutely to the said trustees to be used and expended by them, as they might see fit, not only in erecting and completing said church edifice, but in adding thereto, in keeping it in repair, and in sustaining and preserving the church in perpetual memory of his wife and himself; and that therefore the complainants have no equitable interest in said fund, and the demurrer to their bill was rightfully sustained, and the bill properly dismissed.

Judgment affirmed.

M. Cumming, for plaintiffs in error.

Jones & Eve, for defendants.

Charles J. Denham vs. John C. Kirkpatrick. Complaint, from Richmond.

JACKSON, J.

1. An action for damages transferred from the county court to the superior court because the plaintiff's title to the land was involved, goes in its entirety to the superior court, and will be fully and finally disposed of therein.

2. A deed tainted with usury is void as title, and if good as an equitable mortgage construed with bond to recovery, it is good only to secure the principal debt.

3. Where the holder of such a deed on the sale of the land by the sheriff states he holds an equitable mortgage for fifteen hundred dollars, and that the purchaser will buy subject to that encumbrance, and becomes a bidder himself with full knowledge that five hundred dollars of the fifteen hundred dollars is for interest taken by himself for one year's loan of one thousand dollars, and the land is knocked off to him, and another bidder who contested with him would have given him five hundred dollars more for the land had the mortgage been represented as to secure but one thousand dollars:

Held, that the equitable mortgagor is entitled in an action plainly and distinctly setting out the above stated facts and proving them on the trial to recover from the buyer the difference between the price at which the land was bid off and what it would have brought but for the misrepresentation, with interest up to the trial.

4. It is always right for the court before their discharge to have the verdict of the jury put in proper form, the substance thereof not being changed.

Judgment affirmed.

Verdery & Verdery; H. Clay Foster, for plaintiff in error.

S. Warren Mays, for defendant.

# ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Southern Cultivator looks lively.

—Columbus had a meteor the other night.

—The people of Marion county are troubled with an epidemic of sore-throat.

—Five young men of Buena Vista killed 67 squirrels last Saturday.

—Mr. W. C. Davis has retired from the Louisville Courier, which will hereafter be edited by Mr. W. C. Giles.

—Mr John Walters, of Albany, has purchased the famous trotting mare, American Girl.

—Marion county comes forward with a sweet potato weighing seven pounds and a half.

—The Eatonton boys are getting interested in Uncle Remus. We thought it was base ball all the time.

—Those who want to see a blazing morning-star should get up about four o'clock and look at Venus. A pair of good marine glasses will reduce the blaze of light to a beautiful crescent.

—A mule kicked at Mr. J. R. Barfield, of Irwinton, the other day, and missed him. If the matter is investigated as it should be, it will be discovered that the mule was not born and bred in Georgia.

—We have received the first number of the Collegiate Index, issued by the literary societies of the Central collegiate institute, at Culloden in Monroe county. It is by far the most creditable publication of the kind we have ever seen, and is edited with rare good taste and ability.

—It gives us pleasure to learn that the readings of Miss Louise Clarke throughout the state have been well received. Miss Clarke is a lady of considerable literary attainments, and her histrionic ability is of the highest order. Her success is very gratifying to her Atlanta friends.

—The raccoon inventor of the Macon Telegraph is endeavoring to make us responsible for the cultivated French language which we sometimes quote from the Telegraph for the information of our readers. If Edwards continues to tamper with us in this frivolous manner, we'll come right out and analyze his literary pseudonym. Hundreds of hungry readers want to know where he got his "X. L. E." and we help to compose the crowd of five persons who know right where he picked it up and why he picked it up. Now, there!

—American Republican: On Friday night 5th instant, a most daring robbery was perpetrated upon the freight train between Albany and Smithville. One of the box cars containing cotton was broken open and three bales of cotton thrown out. The robbery was not discovered until the train reached Smithville, Conductor West, who had charge of the train, on the discovery, immediately detached the engine and went back as far as Leesburg and gave information to the authorities at that point. On Saturday morning the cotton was found piled up in a field not very far from Adam's station and taken charge of. The perpetrators having, probably, been scared off by the return of the engine before they could hide their plunder.

—Buena Vista Argus: Numerous cases of strangely affected persons have been reported to us within the last few weeks. Ladies and gentlemen both appear to be affected alike. The first symptoms are dullness of feeling with a "roaring" in the ears. There does not appear to be much, if any, pain in the head—simply a distressing roaring continues day and night for weeks with greater or less intensity of distress. In some instances the subject feels often more like running to get away from others, or if possible, from imaginary distress. They decline in health, become low spirited, lose energy, and generally show signs of some fever.

—Albany Advertiser: Mr. W. E. Johnson, the traveling agent of that mammoth newspaper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, paid us a visit this week. The new schedule on the Atlanta division of the Central railroad enables THE CONSTITUTION to reach southwest Georgia the day it is published, containing as late dispatches as any paper received in this section. If a person can receive as late news in a paper published at the state capital as in any other, he is sure to subscribe for that paper, and we are not surprised to learn that THE CONSTITUTION under the new arrangement is rapidly increasing in circulation throughout southern Georgia. With characteristic enterprise the management of the great daily have established a bureau in Macon, where all matters of importance relative to south Georgia and east Alabama will be worked up and laid before the people daily in those sections. THE CONSTITUTION is now recognized as the leading journal between Baltimore and New Orleans.

—Americus Republican: We would call the attention of our citizens to the near approach of the leasing of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, and suggest a citizens' meeting for consultation as to what interest we have in said lease. It is well known that the motive power for the passage of the law requiring the lease originated here, and the law was passed in the belief that it would greatly profit southwest and southeast Georgia, giving us, when the specifications are observed, two outlets east, and two to the coast, and it was transparent that the law of 1874 would not be practically observed by the Central railroad in that design. We suggest, therefore, that some person take the initative steps, and call a citizens' meeting at an early day, and take this matter under advisement. Americus and the counties adjacent to Sumter have a great stake in this road and its future extension. With this patent fact before us, we feel in duty bound to note it, and that it should not appear abroad that we are supine in the matter, and ignore our own hopes and purposes.

—The same paper has this: A few evenings since a gentleman was leisurely strolling down the railroad, when he observed a very fine bull lazily cropping the grass in a field, skirted by a dense forest, and about two hundred yards off, ten or fifteen head of cattle. While he was contemplating this animal a small flee dog suddenly emerged from the high grass and weeds immediately in front of the bovine. They surveyed one another a second or two, when the bull returned to his repast. The dog commenced barking at him—creeping nearer and nearer to the head of the animal—which paid no attention to the canine. After barking awhile the dog suddenly sprang forward, bit the bull on the nose and retreated. Taurus immediately went for his little adversary, who managed to keep out of the way and retreated toward the woods, about twenty feet off, the bull following, stamping and thrusting furiously with his horns. There was a small tree with a very large hornets' nest; when the dog reached the woods, and just as the bull made a heavy thrust at him he dodged behind this tree in which the hornets lived. The bull struck it, when the jar called out a myriad of insects ready for battle. They settled on the bull, covering his back, and very soon he found out that the dog had led him into a snare. With a roar of rage and pain he turned to his companions, who had been looking at his efforts to gore the dog, and was soon in their midst distributing his tormentors to all. Such a bellowing and running of cattle was hardly ever witnessed. The bull spying the gentleman on the railroad, made a dash for him, but he evaded his antagonist by climbing the fence and hiding. The infuriated drove took to the woods, followed by the bull, while the incarnate fiend of a flee stood under the hornets' tree with a grin of delight stretching his mouth from ear to ear. He enjoyed his work.

## REAL ESTATE.

### A Steady Upward Tendency.

Real estate is rising. It is going steadily, surely upward at a rate which gives the best prospect for Atlanta. Improved real estate centrally located is held at fancy figures, while suburban property is in good demand at much better prices than were offered six months ago.

The sale of the Gemunden property near the barracks showed how anxious capital is to get into Atlanta real estate. Fifty-eight small lots sold, after lively bidding, for a total sum of $10,243. We learn that many of them will be improved at once, and thus make that quarter of the city much more attractive.

The Fitzgerald property, near General Gartrell's residence, was sold the other day at fair figures. And so it has been in every sale of Atlanta real estate recently had.

Rents are good. There are few or no eligible residences on the market. Every day new ones are built to accommodate the growing population. Neat cottages with modern improvements and tasty finish can be seen in process of erection in all parts of the city. It is said by those who know best that there will be a great rush of buildings next spring, including a list of handsome stores and dwellings.

It is pleasant to note this rise in real estate here while in nearly every other southern city, and in most of the cities of the north and west thereare complaints at the terrible shrinkage in such values.

### Everything Pretty.

Parties desirous of supplying themselves with a variety of useful household articles, or handsome and inexpensive presents for the Christmas holidays, will be suited in goods and prices, at Messrs. La Boiteaux & Poor's, 12 West Mitchell street. They are in receipt of a new and beautiful stock of goods, consisting in part of handsome silver plated ware; rolled plated jewelry, and an elegant assortment of everything pretty in carved wood, fancy wall pockets, willow work, and various other desirable articles. We were surprised at their examining their goods at finding their prices so very reasonable. The proprietors are impressed with the opinion that there is no trouble to show goods, while their attendants are very courteous in giving every assis by their action to the opinion.

### Colman's Rural World.

For over thirty years the above excellent weekly agricultural paper has earnestly labored to advance the best interests of the farmers, fruit-raisers and stock-growers of the country. The author and proprietor was raised on the farm, and has been engaged in farming all his life, and his teachings are based on experience. His contributors are intelligent farmers, stock-breeders and fruit-growers. He has a most interesting department in his paper devoted to the ladies. Terms, $1.50 per year. Address Colman, 600 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.


CUTICURA.

# Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures.

Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Soap, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Pemphigus, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Itch, Crusted Itch, Barber's Itch, Jackson's Itch, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Sore Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations of the Scalp; Scrofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Itching Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the Cuticura Resolvent should be taken internally until some time after a cure is effected.

SKIN DISEASES.

A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statement: I have been afflicted with the skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Cuticura Remedies advertised, and concluded to try them.

I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them, my face, hands and body were all one solid scale, and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well and think your Cuticura Remedies are the best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public.

Very gratefully yours,
Caddo, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879. F. M. FOX.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk. Got About on Hands and Knees. A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for nine years. I could not be able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. Seeing your cures in everything that came along, I saw your advertisement and concluded to try Cuticura Remedies. The first box of Cuticura brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off in scales. I continued on, and I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves.

Yours truly, WILL McDONALD.
135 Butterfield St.,
Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1879.

CUTICURA SOAP,

Medicinal and Toilet.

is prepared from Cuticura in a modified form, and is particularly delightful in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the skins of infants, for gentlemen who shave and are troubled with tender faces, for those who desire a clear and wholesome skin, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 35 cents per cake; by mail, 50 cents, three cakes, $1.25 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

These Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw Inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the Stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all other Diseases. Get the Genuine.


# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 11, 1879.

The bond and stock market is without change. We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Buying at | ¼ off |
| Selling | par. |

BONDS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 8s | 100 | Atlanta W'k's 7s | 105@107 |
| Georgia 6s | 107@109 | Atlanta City 7s | 105@107 |
| Georgia 7s | 110@112 | Atlanta R. R. 8s | 110@112 |
| Ga. 7s gold | 110@112 | Atlanta 10s | 112 @114 |
| Georgia 8s | 110@112 | Augusta City 7s | 100 @104 |
| So. Car. valid 6s | 75@ 80 | Sav. City 8s new | 70@ 73 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 1st mortge | 110@112 | Macon City | 70@ 73 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 2d mortge endorsed by ws | | Columbus City | 68@ 70 |
| A Cent. R. R. | 110@112 | Ga. R. E. 7s | 105@107 |
| Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage | 101@103 | Ga. R. R. 8s | 102@103 |
| Atlanta 6s | @100 | Central R. R. 8s | 107@109 |
| STOCKS— | | W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds | 105@108 |
| Georgia R. R. | 86@ 88 | South Wes R.R. | 99 @100 |
| Central R. R. | 69@ 71 | Atlanta Str't RR | 98@100 |
| A. & W. P. R. R. | 110@112 | | |

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 11—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.81½; short $4.83½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Evening.—Money 4@6. Exchange $4.81½@$4.83½. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 105¾; four per cents 103¾. State Bonds quiet, except Louisiana consols, which were strong.

Stocks closed active and strong:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 122½ | Chicago & N. W. | 85¾ |
| Erie | 43¼ | Preferred | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 105¾ | Rock Island | 119½ |
| Illinois Central | 99¾ | Western Union | 108¾ |
| Pittsburg | 106 | | |

Subsidiary balances:
Coin.....$165,694,475 Currency..... $1,313,594

PARIS, December 11.—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 35c. Specie decreased 4,850,000f.

LONDON, December 11.—4:15—Eries 44¼. Specie decreased £121,000.

## THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 11, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened weak and lower, and during the entire day the condition of the market was very much depressed. The tumble was a very serious one, and excited considerable interest throughout the country. The losses for the months since yesterday's close will probably exceed 50 points, and the indications are that the market will decline further to-morrow. The bears certainly have things their own way now, and to all appearances the bulls are entirely unable to sustain themselves.

The New York spot market shows a heavy decline, and at the close stood at 13¼, a loss since yesterday of 9-16. It is not generally believed that cotton is to go very much lower, and the following communication from C. Hyllested & Co., of New York, to J. F. Cumming & Co., of the Atlanta Cotton exchange, contains some very interesting information on the subject. We give it as follows:

NEW YORK, December 8, 1879.—Messrs. J. F. Cummings & Co., Atlanta—Dear Sirs: Your favors of the 4th and 5th instant inquire about the probabilities of the future course of our cotton market. Now, since the public at large has become educated to the fact that consumption has overtaken production of cotton, the position becomes better defined, and in consequence 13¾ 14c is relatively cheaper than 10c awhile ago. To correct or to check the present advancing tendency of cotton values, the cause thereof must be removed. Such, necessarily, can be done only by increased production, or reduced consumption. The first named remedy cannot be applied practically, if then, until next season—consequently to check advance and lower values reduced consumption must be resorted to. Whenever, therefore, the advance in the raw material shall run out of proportion to values of cotton fabrics relief may then come to an army of sellers who have basked in the beams of a declining commercial sun during the last seven years.

That period, however, is somewhat remote, because, contrary to former, and even last year, Manchester spinners hold an enormous reserve of Liverpool arrivals secured at an average of 6¾@6¾d.

It is certainly not our wish nor design even, to run counter to the laws of commerce, but opportunities such as the present, happens but once in a man's life time, representing, as it does, a revival after years of woes, natural as well as imaginary.

The south, unaware of her own strength in alone producing a commercial commodity of such vital importance as to be required by the entire world, of which we had an example, when non-production during five years of sectional war in this country ran up prices to near $2 a pound, has for once far an opportunity to stipulate, instead of as heretofore to submit to dictation of values—which should be applied to remainder of this crop now under her control.

You, in your position so well defined in former and late issues of the Atlanta Gazette kindly send us, can do much towards such results and if you have any ambition to have your name treated as a southern household word, now is your opportunity. Yours truly, C. HYLLESTED & Co.

The local cotton market has been very active to-day, and transactions both in spots and futures have been very liberal. Notwithstanding the weak state of the New York market, dealers have persisted in building up prices, the consequence of which is heavy losses were entailed on a majority of operators. A reaction may possibly take place to-morrow, as many firmly believe, but at this early hour no definite information can be given. As some of our banks were prepared to meet the demand of the cotton buyers to-day, the spot market displayed more activity than on yesterday, and a good business is reported. Owing to the decline in New York, prices are off, and the following figures were ruling at the close: Good middlings 12c; middlings 11¾@11¾c; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾@11c. Receipts to-day are only moderate, with the total reaching 1,111 bales, of which 353 bales were received from wagons.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| By wagon | 353 |
| Air Line Railroad | 209 |
| Georgia Railroad | 110 |
| Central Railroad | 140 |
| Western and Atlantic Railroad | 112 |
| West Point Railroad | 187 |
| Total | 1,111 |
| Receipts previously | 73,228 |
| Total | 74,339 |
| Stock Sept. 1 | 249 |
| Grand total | 74,588 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipments, to-day | 331 |
| Shipments previously | 62,451 |
| Total | 62,182 |
| Stock on hand | 12,106 |

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Recei ts to-day | 1,111 |
| Receipts same day last year | 266 |
| Showing an increase of | 845 |
| Receipts since September 1, 1879 | 74,339 |
| Receipts same time 1878 | 56,859 |
| Showing an increase of | 18,099 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipments since September 1, 1879 | 62,182 |
| Shipments for same time last year | 47,491 |
| Showing an increase of | 14,991 |

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1879.

| TIME. | DEC. | JAN. | FEB. | MARCH. | APRIL | MAY. | JUNE | JULY. | AUG. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:10 | | 12.78@13.00 | 12.90@13.10 | 13.03@13.23 | | | | | |
| 11:00 | | 12.78@13.00 | 12.90@13.10 | 13.03@13.23 | | | | | |
| 11:30 | | 12.78@13.00 | 12.90@13.10 | 13.03@13.23 | | | | | |
| 11:07 | | 12.95@13.00 | 13.00@13.10 | 13.13@13.23 | | | | | |
| 12:00 | | 12.95@13.00 | 13.00@13.10 | 13.13@13.23 | | | | | |
| 12:30 | | 12.95@13.00 | 13.00@13.10 | 13.13@13.23 | | | | | |
| 1:00 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 1:30 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 2:00 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 2:30 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 3:00 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 3:30 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 4:00 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| 4:30 | | 12.85@13.00 | 12.95@13.10 | 13.08@13.23 | | | | | |
| Closed weak; sales 24,000 bales. | | | | | | | | | |

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, December 11, 1879.

| TIME | WHEAT. JAN. | WHEAT. FEB. | CORN. JAN. | CORN. MAY. | C. R. SIDES. JAN. | C. R. SIDES. FEB. | MESS PORK. JAN. | MESS PORK. FEB. | LARD. JAN. | LARD. FEB. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:10 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 11:00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 11:30 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 11:07 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 12:00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 12:30 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 1:00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 1:30 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 2:00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 2:30 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 3:00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 3:30 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 4:00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |
| 4:30 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 41 | 43 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 13.00 | 13.15 | 6.60 | 6.70 |

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 11. — noon— Cotton easier and fractionally cheaper; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 7¼; receipts 9,000; all American; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; futures ¾ cheaper; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 31-32@6 15-16; December and January delivery 6 31-32@6 15-16; January and February delivery 7@6 15-16@6 31-32; February and March delivery 7 1-16@7 1-32; March and April delivery 7 1-16@7 1-32; April and May delivery 7 1-16@7 3-32; May and June delivery 7 1-16@7 3-32; June and July delivery 7¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7¼; low middling uplands 6¾; good ordinary 6 11-16; ordinary 6 9-16; net receipts 9,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 11—2:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 11—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 8,800 bales; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 29-32; February and March delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, December 11—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 29-32; December and January delivery 6 29-32; January and February delivery 6 15-16; June and July delivery 7 1-32; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, December 11. — Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 13¼; middling Orleans 13¾; sales 299 bales; net receipts 1,500; gross 3,813; consolidated net receipts 23,112; exports to Great Britain 4,404, to France ——.

GALVESTON, December 11.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,348 bales; gross 2,373; sales 275; stock 86,707; exports to Great Britain 1,124; coastwise 3,698.

NORFOLK, December 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾; net receipts 1,412 bales; gross —; stock 66,604; sales 767; exports coastwise 2,203.

BALTIMORE, December 11—Cotton quiet; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross 2,331 bales; sales 370; stock 10,752; exports coastwise 26.

BOSTON, December 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 2,103 bales; gross 2,138; sales none; stock 1,893; exports to Great Britain 26.

WILMINGTON, December 11. — Cotton dull; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12 3-16; good ordinary 11 13-16; net receipts 54 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 13,504.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¼; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 486 bales; gross 641; sales 817; to spinners 797; stock 6,441; exports to Great Britain 317.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Cotton weak; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 11,989 bales; gross 12,841; sales 7,000; stock 269,785.

MOBILE, December 11.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 1,837 bales; gross 1,838; sales 500; stock 55,408; exports to Great Britain 1,450; coastwise 4,129.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 3,207 bales; shipments 3,632; sales 3,000; stock 106,222.

AUGUSTA, December 11.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 2,003 bales; shipments —; sales 892.

## PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 11, 1879.

### Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 11.—Flour—Market firm and higher. Considering the high price of wheat flour is remarkably cheap at present, but the prospects for immediate further advances are very strong and can be counted on with certainty by the Tennessee market up to the present time has been supplying the demands of our millers, and now that her stock has well-nigh exhausted, other and more remote markets will of a necessity be looked to. This being the state of affairs, it is evident that an increase in the cost of stocks will compel an immediate upward movement in the price of flour. The following quotations are firmly sustained and higher prices may be looked for at any time. We quote: Extra family $8; family $7.75. Wheat—The Chicago wheat market was irregular and unsteady, and closed a shade lower for January and February. The local market is firm with choice Tennessee white $1.50; Georgia wheat ranges from $1.30@$1.40. Corn—Chicago steady. Local market quiet and dull. New $1.05@$1.10. Oats—Market quiet; feed 50c; choice rust proof oats range as high as 55c. Meal—Steady at 67½c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour strong; Howard street and western superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.50; family $7.00@$7.50; Rio brands $7.50@$7.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern firm; western lower and unsettled; southern red $1.50@$1.55; amber $1.55@$1.63; No. 1 Maryland $1.58½; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.56@$1.56½; January $1.57¼@$1.57½; February $1.59¾@$1.59¾. Corn, southern firm and better for yellow; western, spot firm and futures lower; southern white 62@65; yellow 65. Oats steady; southern 47@48; western white 46@47; western mixed 45@46½; Pennsylvania 46@47.

NEW YORK, December 11—Flour, steady and quiet; common to fair extra $6.75@$7.00; good to choice extra $7.10@$8.50. Wheat feverish, irregular and unsettled, opening 2@2¾c higher closing with the decline recovered and a slight advance over yesterday's figures; ungraded winter red $1.55; No. 3 do. $1.18@$1.49; No. 2 red winter $1.56@$1.58; No. 1 do. $1.57@$1.59¼. Corn heavy and lower; very moderate trade; ungraded 61¾@65¾. Oats 1@2c lower and less active; No. 2 50. Hops very quiet; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, December 11—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 red winter $1.31; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.29@$1.29¾; No. 3 do $1.13; rejected 97. Corn unsettled and generally lower at 

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York at 13¾c; in Atlanta at 12c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, rising and higher barometer, northeasterly winds, colder and clear, or partly cloudy weather.

**Daily Weather Report.**

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 11, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity Per Cent. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 30.02 | 38 | 63 | N. W. | Brisk | .00 | Clear. |
| Augusta | 30.01 | 46 | 61 | W. | Gent | .25 | Lt. Rain |
| Cordenas | 30.38 | 72 | 83 | N. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 30.23 | 48 | 74 | N. | Brisk | .00 | Clear. |
| Indianola | 30.39 | 46 | 54 | N. | High | .00 | Clear. |
| Key West | 30.04 | 75 | 80 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Mobile | 30.13 | 40 | 68 | N. | Brisk | .00 | Cloudy. |
| Montgom'ry | 30.15 | 40 | 64 | N. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.16 | 47 | 42 | N. | Fresh | .00 | Fair. |
| Pensacola | 30.12 | 46 | 69 | N. | Brisk | .00 | Cloudy. |
| Savannah | 29.96 | 66 | 89 | S. W. | Fresh | .30 | Cloudy. |

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

**Local Weather Report.**

ATLANTA, GA., December 11, 1879.

| Time. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:31 a m | 29.89 | 37 | 93 | N. W. | Fresh | .30 | Lt. Rain. |
| 11:31 | 29.97 | 48 | 92 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Lt. Rain |
| 2 p. m. | 29.92 | 51 | 81 | N. E. | Brisk | .00 | Cloudy. |
| 7:31 | 29.93 | 41 | 84 | N. W. | Brisk | .27 | Cloudy. |
| 9 p. m. | 29.60 | 40 | 63 | N. W. | Brisk | .00 | Fair. |
| 10:31 " | 30.02 | 38 | 63 | N. W. | Brisk | .00 | Clear. |

Mean daily bar.....29.79+ | Maximum ther.....65
Mean daily ther.....45.9 | Minimum ther.....35
Mean daily humid.....80.0 | Total rainfall.....1.57

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

### PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to purchase with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
3s8 mar25,'79 d1y

DON'T SAY YOU DIDN'T KNOW IT!

This is the last week for paying State and County Taxes. Cost added after December 15th, to an absolute certainty. Office, No. 11 East Alabama street.
S. R. HOYLE,
215 dec9—d1w Tax Collector.

### MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

GEORGIA LODGE
Knights of Honor
MEETS TO-NIGHT AT 7:30.
H. C. MITCHELL,
253 dec12—d1t Reporter.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—Maggie Mitchell.
Silk Culture—Ed. Fasnach.
Dissolution—Brown & Watkins.
Eagle and Phenix Ball Sewing Thread.
Down to Hard Pan—Famous N. Y. Clothing H.
Cuticura—Weeks & Potter.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 12, 1879.

### SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Another marriage yesterday.

—All the cotton has not come in yet.

—The ladies' fair is already a success.

—A wet morn and a cold afternoon yesterday.

—Atlanta is furnishing outfits for a Dalton marriage—soon to be celebrated.

—The blue ribbon men seem to be holding out pretty well.

—The Catholic fair has the largest "boom" in Atlanta at present.

—Dunn raffled the horses, and Dunn won the horses. Well done for Dunn.

—Maggie Mitchell next week. We shall feel better with Maggie by our side.

—Horseback riding now claims the attention of our boys and girls.

—The police had a wet but quiet day of it yesterday.

—Rumor has it that the Markham is to be enlarged.

—Real estate is said to be advancing so rapidly in value that you can feel it move.

—Thirteen more days and Christmas will be upon us.

—People are commencing to talk about who will be the next mayor of Atlanta.

—It seems that as fast as cotton is received at the warehouses it is shipped out.

—Small boys are already commencing to feel good in expectancy of a fine time at Christmas.

—If there is to be any organized celebration of Christmas, matters should commence moving.

—There will be a brilliant audience at DeGive's next Wednesday evening to enjoy the Gate City Guards entertainment.

—The students of the Atlanta medical college have ordered one hundred copies of to-morrow's Sunny South.

—On the last night the female minstrels suggested a certain French town—they were Tou-louse!

—The police court was slimly attended yesterday. And still the blue ribbon flutters.

—Andrew Stewart is making quite a reputation as chairman of the committee on streets.

—The trial of the water-works cases continues at the rooms of the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

—The whereabouts of Ike Thomas, who made away with Langston & Crane's two thousand dollars, has not been ascertained.

—The union passenger depot looked like a large ball-room last night, being without a train of cars under its roof and brilliantly lighted up by numerous gas jets.

—The Grant boom was leaning up against Austell & Mangum's corner yesterday. It consisted of a captain, a judge and a book agent.

—The Sunny South will be ready by 12 o'clock on Saturday, and will be far in advance of anything yet known in southern journalism.

—It is possible that Louise Pomeroy will appear in Atlanta soon. J. G. Pulsifer, business manager, was in the city yesterday considering the matter.

—Owing to the absence of Rev. Dr. Browne there will be no services at the Temple to-night. The lecture of Dr. Wills is therefore postponed until next Friday night.

—What has become of the Asa Gunn case? For the benefit of those who have forgotten who Asa Gunn is we will state that he is the negro now confined in jail charged with killing the Defoors.

—City council meets Monday night. It is rumored that two speakers have engaged the floor for one hour and a half each, in which time to express their views upon questions in which the petitioners are alone interested.

—Joseph Sincernee, sentenced in the superior court yesterday to a term of five years in the penitentiary for attempting to kill his wife, is a man apparently about 60 years old, and is a Frenchman.

—The ladies of the Memorial association hold their regular annual meeting Saturday night at DeGive's opera house. They have had the good luck to engage Dr. Tucker, a most brilliant speaker, to deliver the address. Everybody invited.

—The portraits of the genial Lochrane and lamented Mallon, and engraving of Governor Colquitt delivering his eulogy over the latter at the city hall will be magnificent. See Sunny South to-morrow (Saturday). Everybody should get a copy.

—Thirty cents a bushel for coal. This will make late sparking a costly luxury where there are attractive young ladies. Young men of good principles should take knowledge of the fact and talk business. Remember life is short and coal costly.

—W. L. Goldsmith is the general agent for "Zell's Economizer," a fertilizer manufactured by P. Zell & Sons, Baltimore, Md. This fertilizer ranks with the best, and Colonel Goldsmith is selling large quantities of it over the state. Success to him in his new business.

—*It would be astonishing to know the number of people in Atlanta that read daily the hotel arrivals. The merchant finds them indispensable, as by that means he can find out if any of his customers are in the city, and the young lady looks them over to see if her sweetheart has arrived.*

### 3,639.

**The Reform Club Organized.**

The Drew temperance meeting last night was well-attended, though it was quite cold and disagreeable out of doors. In the capitol, however, there was a cheerful warmth and a glowing enthusiasm in a good cause. Short speeches were made by Messrs. John Drew, Pike Hill, Charles Guilford, W. G. Drew, W. T. Johnson, J. F. Reeves, W. Newman, W. T. Johnson, J. F. Reeves, W. T. Trippe, B. Brown, N. P. Tutwiler and Dr. L. D. Carpenter.

The speeches were all short, but they were made in an earnestness which was better than long and labored efforts. Thirty-seven persons signed the pledge, and thus the number is run up to 3,639, fast approaching 4,000. There can be no doubt that the movement has taken a strong hold on the people of Atlanta and has not yet finished its work.

Mr. Drew proceeded last night to organize a reform club, the constitution of which was adopted the night before. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

President: D. P. Hill. 1st Vice President, Welborn Bray; 2nd Vice President, John Milledge; 3d Vice President, Sam W. Small. Secretary, W. T. Johnson. Treasurer, J. C. Kimball. Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Norcross.

Executive committee: John D. Cunningham, J. W. Heidt, C. C. Guilford, O. C. Hill, W. G. Newman, W. C. Bowman, J. H. Martin, G. H. Culberson, C. A. Capwell.

Committee on ways and means: H. I. Kimball, W. T. Trippe, John L. Conley, B. J. Hutchins, C. M. D. Brown.

Visiting committee: N. P. Tutwiler, James Lochrey, J. F. Reeves, Walter Withers, Dr. L. D. Carpenter.

Chorister: Professor C. A. Capwell.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Drew, after doing a really wonderful work in Atlanta, will leave it in a condition where the zeal of those already enlisted will push in on to continued success. It will be a permanent, healthy reform, which will benefit the city a great deal.

### SEVENTY-FIVE MEDALS.

**Benefit From the Peabody Fund.**

Dr. Sears, who seems to control the distribution of the Peabody fund, has authorized Dr. Orr, the state school commissioner of Georgia, to offer seventy five medals for excellence in the various branches taught in the public schools of this state. As most of the schools in the country are run free only part of the year most of these medals will go to the schools in the city. Atlanta will probably get as many as fifteen of them. They will be quite handsome, and will afford a stimulus for study and good deportment to the pupils. The medals will be ready for distribution by the end of the present scholastic year. Dr. Orr is now consulting with the superintendent as to the form, style, etc., of the medals. The Peabody fund is thus continually advancing the cause of education in the south.

### Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
December 11, 1879.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ocmulgee circuit | 12 | Northern circuit | 11 |
| Brunswick circuit | 8 | Atlanta circuit | 47 |
| Eastern circuit | 23 | | — |
| | | | 100 |

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Dismissed.

No. 8. McCulloch vs. Good. Small & Co. Distress warrant from Jones. Argued. C. L. Bartlett, by G. L. Bartlett; R. V. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 10 Bentley et al. vs. Johnson. Complaint, from Wilkinson. Argued. O. Bower, by Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 11. Withdrawn.

No. 12. Turk vs. Cook. Certiorari, from Jasper. Argued. C. W. Jordan, by Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff in error. Key. & Preston; E. S. Bartlett; G. T. Bartlett, for defendant.

No. 13. Latimore vs. State. Burglary, from Wilkinson. Argued. J. W. Robinson; H. G. Gilbert, for plaintiff in error. B. Whitfield, solicitor-general, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for the state.

No. 17. Georgia railroad vs. Kicklighter et ux. Case from Greene. J. A. Billups; John C. Reed; W. W. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. S. D. McConnell; M. W. Lewis & Son's, for defendant.

Pending reading of record, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

### Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE N. LESTER, JUDGE OF THE BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with Hon. George N. Lester on the bench, and during the session, which lasted all day, transacted the following business:

John M. Arrowood was admitted to the bar.

John Neal vs. Mrs. Addie A. Buice. Rule nisi to foreclose mortgage.

State vs. John Spang. Running a paddle-wheel. Plea of guilty, and fined $500 and costs.

State vs. Abe Spang. Running a paddle wheel. Nol prossed.

State vs. Joseph Sincernee. Assault to murder. Verdict of guilty and sentenced to serve the full term of five years in the penitentiary service of the state. An order was taken suspending execution of sentence to allow defendant's counsel to make motion for new trial.

Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Wm. L. Clay, and R. C. Young and Ed Holland. Debt, etc. Verdict for plaintiff, $139.50 principal with costs.

Stephen Filker vs. John T. Grant. Rule nisi to foreclose mortgage.

State vs. Harry Gilbert. Running a paddle wheel.

Pending the trial of this case, court adjourned to meet at half-past 8 o'clock this morning.

Judge Hillyer was engaged yesterday at the Atlanta chamber of commerce hearing one of the water-works cases. The case was that of Wright vs. the City of Atlanta. The evidence and arguments were concluded yesterday afternoon and the case given to the jury, who were authorized by the court to find a verdict, seal the same in an envelope to be returned in the morning at the opening of the court, after which the body was to disperse.

**Marriage at St. Philip's.**

At half past 11 o'clock yesterday, St. Philip's church was the scene of one of the happiest marriages ever witnessed in Atlanta. The rain was falling fast, but about one hundred of the intimate friends of the bride and groom met to see them joined in the beautiful bonds; to witness the nuptials of Mr. George Barnum of the Air-Line railroad to Miss Sophie Belger, daughter of Colonel Belger of the army. The bridal party entered the church at the hour appointed and consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mr. F. J. Hoyle and Miss Bland Brokenborough, Mr. N. O. Harris and Miss Daisy Beckwith, Mr. Wharton, of New Orleans, and Miss Mollie Belger, sister of the bride. Mr. Goodman, of New Orleans and Miss Wharton of the same city. Captain C. H. Williams, Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, Mr. Frank H. Gordon, and Mr. Herbert H. Brown acted as ushers and proceeded to the chancel in front of the attendants.

The marriage service in due solemnity was pronounced by Rev. R. C. Foute. General Henry J. Hunt gave the bride to the groom, as Colonel Belger is in Washington. The occasion was remarkable for its perfect completeness and impressive beauty. After the ceremony the bridal party were entertained at the residence of Colonel Belger. A lunch with a rich variety of delicacies was highly enjoyed. General Hunt then proposed the health of the bride, and Mr. H. H. Brown briefly responded to the beautiful sentiment the general had uttered.

At 3½ o'clock Mr. Barnum left with his wife for New York, where they will remain several days. Miss Belger has been in Atlanta several years and has become so identified with the city that she has been claimed as a member of the society which her social and intellectual graces adorned. A large circle of friends will be glad that Atlanta is still to have her always happy presence.

Mr. Barnum holds an important position in the management of the Air-Line railroad.

He come to Atlanta from Canada, but since his arrival here has established himself high in the favor of all who know him. On such a happy union it is well that the present smiles so sweetly; it is well that the future extends its rosiest prospect, bright with the promise of all that is pure, beautiful and good.

**New Route to West End.**

We notice that there is to be an important change in the street car lines. The Whitehall line is to be continued to West End, thus giving a better and more direct route, while it will save much of the distance by way of the barracks. The present West End line will be cut off at the barracks.

It seems that this arrangement pleases all parties very much and will probably be profitable to the company. Already work has been begun on the Whitehall street extension, and will be pushed with the energy which always animates the street car company. The change will be made in a few days.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Hattie Taylor, of Savannah, is in the city.

—J. H. Thompson, of Newnan, is in the city.

—A. W. Bramblett and John L. Jones, of Forsyth, are in the city.

—Mrs. J. H. Jones and Mrs. B. M. Head, of Stonton, are in the city on a visit.

—Joel A. Billups, of Madison, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—W. S. Holt, W. B. Johnson, and C. A. Nutting, of Macon are in the city.

—Maggie Mitchell, next, and said to be as winsome, graceful and bright as ever.

—E. Heard, H. T. Branham and P. F. King, of Covington were in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Sidney Dell, formerly a lawyer in this place, is now mayor of Portland, Oregon.

—Si W. Hawkins, of the Covington Enterprise, accompanied by his wife, was in the city yesterday.

—R. A. Massey, of the Douglassville Star, who has been spending several days in our city, returned home yesterday.

—R. F. Lyon, of the Macon bar, and Charles A. Sindall, secretary of the Southern railway and steamship association, are in the city.

—Jno. H. Griffin, of Savannah, general traveling passenger agent of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and Geo. Walter and wife, of Savannah, passed through Atlanta yesterday en route home.

—Many ladies in Atlanta, objected to their husbands going to see the Rentz entertainment. Poor girls, they appeared as pure as Montgomery's hymns, or as angels worked in worsted.

—Soon Miss Bessie Darling, at DeGive's. The talent and attractiveness of this Virginia lady, have received general recognition, while her stage toilets are pronounced "perfectly lovely."

—J. L. Jones, of South Carolina, is in the city. We notice that he has been delivering a series of lectures. The South Carolina papers have very complimentary notices indeed of the lectures.

—"He looked as wise as an owl, he did,
His tricks were well adjusted;
He declined to advertise, you see,
And in a year he busted."

Watch out and plant your advertisement in the holiday issue of THE CONSTITUTION.

### LADIES' FAIR NOTES.

—Good attendance last night.

—The Pinafore table is presided over by Misses O'Neil, Kennedy and Malone.

—The Mystic Owl table is presided over by Mrs. John Flynn.

—A chance at that Brussells carpet is just 50 cents. You might win it.

—Mesdames Gavin and O'Connor have charge of the library table.

—The patent ironing board to be raffled at this table, is a very useful invention.

—Either Belle Guerry or May Holland will walk off with that magnificent doll just under the Mystic Owl's.

—If Miss Teresa Mercer doesn't get that solid gold necklace at the library table, why Miss Mattie Fitzgerald will.

—That splendid china set at the same place has 132 pieces. You may get this by paying 50 cents.

—Mrs. J. J. Duffey presides over the refreshment table, and disposes fine lunches both day and night at 25 cents per lunch.

—Fifty dollars in gold is to be raffled at the Sisters' table, only 50 cents a chance. Where are the hard money men?

—A car load of coal—eleven tons—is to be raffled at the same table. Fifty cents a chance. Think of it!

—The contest between Messrs. Austin Green and Dave Stewart for that gents' diamond ring at the Mystic Owl table is growing warm.

—The fair contestants for the ladies diamond ring at this table, are Misses Bettie Gramling and Addie Valentino. So far it is neck and neck.

—The great contest at the Sisters' table will be between Mrs. E. T. Myers and Miss J. Wornum for a handsome ladies' gold watch and chain.

—That handsome velvet chair at the Pinafore table will be sat in by the young lady making the most money for their table.

—A superb card table, the top exquisitely painted in oil by Sister Regis, at this table will be raffled at 25 cents a chance. It is a beauty.

—Two engineers—Mr. Thrash of the State road and Mr Robinson of the West Point—are running a pretty even schedule for the cluster diamond pin at the library table.

—A handsome parlor sett, a lovely wax cross, a five-story mixed cake, and an exquisite miniature church are for raffle at this attractive table.

—In the race for the watch and chain at the library table, Miss Lewellyn Cody is leading Miss Bryan, but the friends of the latter lady are rallying. The interest in this contest amounts to a sensation.

—Who will get the beautiful set of cameo jewelry at this table, Miss Lizzie Johnson or Miss Emma Weaver? There are contests among the small fry at this table for a boy's gold watch and chain and a pair of solid gold bracelets. Give the children a chance.

—Two gold watches are to be raffled at this table. John Cashin and Ed Baldwin are contesting for one, with John a little ahead—just a little. Ed—but the boys are not stirring much yet. It looks now as if Steve Johnson and Frank George will both get the other watch.

**The Hemans Club.**

To-night, at the residence of Mr. Ashworth, 118 Gilmer street, the Hemans literary club will have a series of prize recitations, at which it is hoped all the members will be present. The occassion will be quite interesting. The Hemans club has become justly popular in Atlanta.

**The Major's Conversion.**

Washington Star.

Among the converts made to temperance by a "blue ribbon" movement in Atlanta, Ga., is Major S. W. Small. ("Old Si.") one of the funny writers of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

**A Fight with Mexicans.**

DENVER, December 11.—Dispatches from El Paso state that the Apaches under Chief Ju, numbering one hundred, engaged in a fight with Mexicans in Chihuahua on the 5th instant. Ju lost eighty, killed and wounded.

—It is not often that a subject ventures to challenge his sovereign; but this was recently done by the Swedish poet Bjornson. King Oscar, who has a considerable reputation as an author, takes a strong interest in contemporary Swedish literature, and is sometimes rather free in his criticism of well-known writers. He lately passed an unfavorable judgment on a new work by Bjornson, expressing at the same time some contempt for the general character of his work. The indignant poet at once wrote to his majesty demanding that he should either apologize for the insult or grant the only satisfaction that would be accepted by a man of honor. The king was prosaic enough to hand the letter to the police authorities of Stockholm, who forthwith instituted proceedings against the writer. Bjornson suddenly discovered that a change of air would suit him, and has now ample leisure to consider whether a king should have the right to express a literary opinion only at the risk of his life.

**Mr. John M. Arrowood.**

Yesterday the aboye named gentleman was admitted to the bar among the practicing attorneys of this state, after a thorough examination in open court by his honor Judge George N. Lester. Mr. Arrowood read law with Messrs. Reinhardt & Hooks and was highly complimented upon his thorough knowledge of the requisite branches of the law. He deserves much credit, being a self-made man, only twenty-one years of age. Dependent entirely upon his own resources, he has educated himself and secured a home for his widowed mother. We wish him much success, and feel sure of his future prosperity.

Dr. Tucker delivers the annual address of the Memorial association to-morrow night at DeGive's.

**Crowds!**

Nothing short of the term "Concourse" will convey a proper idea of the crowds which have thronged the store of John Keely during the past few days. Yet they all looked happy. Perfectly delighted they seemed to be with the stock of goods on exhibition and the prices which were being asked for them. "No pent up Utica confines (Keely's) powers," but thousands, literally thousands of Cloaks and Shawls, Hose and Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Ties, bales of Flannels and Blankets, in fact piles upon piles of goods in every department, at prices never before named in Atlanta for similar goods. John Keely has the swing of the trade, and is determined to keep it if low prices, plenty of stock, prompt and polite attention will secure it. His store is a perfect boon to this community, doing as much as it does to regulate the prices of dry goods in the city. Read the Captain's notices and give him a call.

### HE ROBS A DRUNKEN MAN.

**Two Twenty Dollar Gold Pieces and a V.**

A gentleman named John H. Ethridge came to town yesterday morning, and having sold a bale of cotton for upwards of sixty dollars, began to enjoy himself by indulging in mild ptoations during the day. About three o'clock he landed in Tom Awtrey's bar-room on Peters street in a decidedly drammy condition. While there he was relieved of forty-five dollars in money—two twenty dollar gold pieces and a five dollar bill—by a young man named Will Gregory. Mr. W. L. Parker, Ethridge's friend and partner, saw young Gregory when he robbed Ethridge, but feared to accuse him from the fact that it is rather dangerous to make charges against a Peters street blood. Parker, however, told Officer Joyner what he had seen, and together they began a search for the light-fingered boy who had made off with his booty. As luck would have it, they met him just at Jamer's corner on Whitehall, when Parker at once spotted him and Officer Joyner led him to the police station. As the trio passed Folsom's, Parker saw Gregory put his hand behind him and slip something into the hand of Mr. Dennis. It proved to be a $20 gold piece which Mr. Dennis at once gave to Officer Joyner. When the party reached the calaboose, Gregory was searched and twelve dollars found under his coat collar. Gregory also had on a pair of bran new shoes, which, investigation showed, he had bought at Price's, on Marietta street, for eight dollars. Twenty and twelve and eight by a simple run in addition made $40—all the money which Etheridge lost except $5, which has not yet been recovered. So Mr. Etheridge recovered nearly all his money; while Mr. Gregory will have to answer to a very serious charge—larceny from the person—this morning.

**Strakosch Italian Opera Company.**

Mobile like some other southern cities, does not like opera. The above troupe expected to play in Mobile one night, and after two days' sale of tickets, the result was 67 tickets sold. Strakosch declined going over from New Orleans, as the loss to the company would have been from $500 to $600.

**The Legal Tenders.**

BOSTON, December 11.—Petitions for the repeal of the legal tender act, so far as it relates to United States notes, signed by a large number of influential citizens of Boston were forwarded to-day to Boston's representatives in congress.

**Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.**

A liberal and absolute fact. Try it. 500 Chamber and Parlor Suits at old prices. The only house in Atlanta that can handle a car load of furniture every day.
P. H. SNOOK.

**Eight Bushels to the Barrel.**

It is universally conceded by those who have given it a thorough examination, that the Wade Hampton is the finest flour offered on this market. That it is now being used in preference to all others by our leading hotels, is a fact that settles the question without further comment from us. Beautiful in color and rich in quality, it contains all the requisite elements for the production of the choicest bread, and those who have once tried it, place upon it the highest encomiums of merit. The Wade Hampton, without doubt, stands without a rival, and when it is known that every barrel contains all the finest particles to be obtained from eight bushels of the best white wheat, no one, we dare say, will dispute the truthfulness of our statement.

The finest Roses at M. Cole & Co.'s Nurseries, at $2 50 per dozen.
252 dec12—d1t.

**To Printers.**

We have just received a lot of fresh Roller Gum. Price 30 cents per pound. Address CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.
dec12—tf.

The finest Roses at M. Cole & Co.'s Nurseries, at $2 50 per dozen.
252 dec12—d1t.

We regret the appearance in our issue of the 11th inst. an article headed "He Walked Away with It," as the same was inaccurate in many particulars. Langston & Crane "do not buy cotton," but sell exclusively on commission. We learn that they advance money liberally on cotton to parties in whom they have confidence, with a view of securing the shipment of the same to this market.

We publish this correction in justification of one of the most worthy and influential firms in the city, a firm that has done all in their power to build up the interests and prosperity of Atlanta.

If they have been imposed upon by designing and dishonest parties they have the sympathy of the entire community, as every one knows they are "gilt-edge" in integrity and fair dealing.

Fine Tea and other Roses at M. Cole & Co.'s Nurseries, at $2.50 per dozen.
252 dec12—d1t.

**A Startling and Suggestive Fact!**

P. H. Snook sold one thousand five hundred dollars worth of Furniture on Tuesday, December 9. He supplies nearly all the dealers in the state. Having purchased fifty thousand dollars worth in September, when prices were down, he is enabled to undersell all other southern dealers. His stock is immense.

**Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.**

Fifty dozen Childrens' Chairs, 20 dozen Folding Chairs and Rockers, 24 Folding Lounges, 20 Patent Rockers, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Hat-Racks and Book Cases, Wardrobes and Etteganes, Chiffoineirs and and Braufets, elegant French and Plate Armours, Ebony and Gilt Cabinets and Desk, magnificent Marquiuture Tables, besides an elegant assortment Fancy Articles specially adapted for Christmas presents, just received, at P. H. SNOOK.

Many will be present to-morrow night at DeGive's to hear Dr. Tucker's address. No charge for seats.

William Crenshaw,
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing. Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
24 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

No charge for seats at DeGive's to-morrow night.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

**Markham House.**

ATLANTA, GA., December 11, 1879.

C O Nesbet, Charleston; J H McCurdy, Richmond; J A Branum, Ga; W S Talbott, Paris, Ky; Frank S Wield, Nashville; Pascal Davie, Petersburg, Va; Miss Emma Mang, Texas; J M Jones, S C; W H Bonner, Calhoun; W H Powers, Wisconsin; J E Cooper, N Y; R C Nash, Tenn; R G Calwell, N C; R H Clark, Ga; C E Mason, S C; Wm James, Charleston; John S Lowe, Ala; Sam Jack, Fla; J S Stone, Sanford; W S Love, New Orleans; C M South, S C; Lem Hayden, Texas; John Davidson, Bristol; Wm Lattrence, N Y; T M Hale, Litchfield county; Jack Slappy, Rome, Ga; R C Usher, M W Davis, P F King, H F Branham, Covington; J B Connice, Camp Hill, Ala; J C Kirkham, Charlotte; R F Lyon, Macon; John Jones, Forsyth; E Head, Covington; G W Adams, Forsyth; Z P Henderson, Covington; P S Shellman, Marietta; M Payne, Salisbury, S C; C B Tenement, Washington; A H Kingsford, N Y; F Pilsolson, Chicago; J M Hughes, Lynchburg; John H Griffin, Savannah; C Rutherford, Knoxville; J H Turner, Forsyth; C F Floyd, Cincinnati; Geo Walton, wife and children, Savahnah; John J Hall, Griffin; S T Webster, Washington; Wm Rowand wife, Ala J L Bass Griffin; J C Pass, Liberty, Texas; Y H Thompson, Newnan; A W Bramblett, Forsyth.

**Kimball House.**

ATLANTA, GA., December 11, 1879.

H S Greenough, Boston; J M Winstead and wife, Greensboro, N C; James C Hoffman, S C; W A Higley, Cleveland, O; C D Grienkamp, Aurora, Ind; E A Mulford, wife and ladies, Chicago; Jno M James, Chattanooga; E L Broces, Baltimore; A A Nelson, Philadelphia; Spencer H Gale, A Tahlum, Clay Lee, N Y; John M Robeson, Sandersville; J G Pulsifer, agent for Louise Pomeroy; R C Daridge, Baltimore; Chas A Sindall, Macon; S W Hawkins and wife, Covington; Miss Hattie Taylor, Savannah; Benj J Cohen, Baltimore; M Rheinstorm, Cincinnati; Wm S Holt, Wm B Johnston, C A Nutting, Macon; J A Billups, Madison; Wm Kengood, Lamar Sprigg, Baltimore; Mrs J H Jones, Mrs B M Heard, Elberton, Ga; F T Safford, Meridian, Miss; J A Chrisfield, N Y.

JOHN KEELY'S
CLOAKS!
Cloaks! Cloaks!
The attention of merchants and consumers is called to the fact that I am now able to supply any and all demands for "CLOAKS."
I have got CLOAKS by the thousand.
I have got CLOAKS at the very lowest prices.
I have got CLOAKS in every style.
I have the Greatest Bargains in CLOAKS ever seen in the South.
No end to the variety.
No question as to their CHEAPNESS.
No competition can TOUCH them.
No one can fail to be delighted with them.
They are all new.
They have been bought at half price. No matter what your ideas, however far fetched or overdrawn upon the subject of CLOAKS and PRICES, they will be more than realized when you examine the stock of Cloaks at
JOHN KEELY'S.
dec12—d1t

Ladies annual meeting at DeGive's Saturday night.

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. 'Best in the world.'
500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

David H. Dougherty.
THE LADIES' ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS THAT I RECEIVED MONDAY ARE VERY HANDSOME. THE PRICES ARE IN FULL STYLE TOO. DON'T YOU FORGET.
000 dec10—d1t

Ladies Memorial Association have their regular anniversary meeting Saturday night at DeGive's opera house.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
mar2 1413—d&wly

The opera house will be crowded to-morrow night.

GOOD NEWS!
"For Those who Wish to Obtain the Most for Their Money!"
JOHN KEELY
Has just returned from his SECOND TRIP TO NEW YORK, and is now fully prepared to fill the requirements of the LATE FALL and
CHRISTMAS TRADE!
"HEELED," as he was with abundance of CASH, he has dragged from their various retreats, into the volume of his stock, "HARD GAINS," such as it has never before been the fortune of the "CITY PUBLIC" to have laid be fore them. The following list will give the reader but an outline of what may be looked for amongst this immense stock, viz:
Silks and Dress Goods.
1,500 yards of the best 65c. Black and Colored Silks in Georgia.
2,00 yards of the best 75c. and 85c. Black Gros Grain Silks in America.
3,200 yards of the very best $1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks ever offered in Atlanta.
5,000 yards of better grades in Black Gros Grain Silks, embracing every thing up to the finest grades made, AT PRICES IN WHICH I CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
The largest and cheapest stock of Colored Silks in GEORGIA.
NONE BUT THE IGNORANT scoff at goods which comes from the trade "auction sales." That is just where THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES have THE BASIS of their market value STAMPED UPON THEM.
I bought the following Dress Goods AT RECENT TRADE AUCTION SALES:
1,500 yards Colored all Wool Sateens 37½c. yard worth 75c.
500 yards French Camel's Hair Dress Goods 75c. yard, worth 85c.
500 yards fifty inch French Camel's Hair Goods, HALF PRICE.
1,200 yards Colored Cashmeres, all wool—POSITIVELY HALF PRICE.
1,800 yards Silk-Mixed French Novelties 35c. sold at 75c. in September.
2,000 yards Pongee Silks, all colors, 25c. yard, always sold from 40c. to 75c.
2,700 yards beautiful English Dress Goods 12½c. yard, cost 25c. to import.
10,000 yards Figured Dress Goods 7½c. yard, worth 12½c.
A BONANZA.
No more extravagant prices in Atlanta for fine French Dress Goods! at least, not this Season.
I have 300 Dress Patterns of the finest French goods made, bought from a large jobbing house which is changing its business and closing out its stock. They embrace 200 different Styles, and bought in September, from $2.25 to $4.50 per yard. I will sell them at from $1.00 to $1.50 per yard. Come at once and get them. There is nothing like them in the United States!
1,000 Pieces Beautiful Brocade Dress Goods 20c per yard.
BLACK CASHMERES!
In this line, My Great Specialty in Dress Goods for the Season, I claim to be the Master of the Situation. I have more Black Chasmeres in Stock than any two houses in the State, having bought them in immense lines from Evans, Peake & Co. who are changing their business and closing out their stock at ruinously low figures.
Remember, every one of these is exclusively all Wool, French Goods.
Black Cashmeres, all Wool, 37½c per yard, worth 50c.
Black Cashmeres, all Wool, 45c per yard, worth 60c.
Black Cashmeres, all Wool, 50c per yard, worth 65c.
Black Cashmeres, all Wool, 65c per yard, warranted worth 90c.
Black Cashmeres, 75c per yard, as good as anything in Atlanta at $1.00.
Black Cashmeres, 85c per yard, well worth $1.25.
N. B.—I defy competition in this line of Goods. There is nothing like them in Georgia for their respective prices.
CROCHETED WOOL SHAWLS!
A marvellously Varied Stock, embracing LITERALLY "THOUSANDS", at from 50c to $3.50 each. The Wool in the cheapest of them is worth $1.75 to $2.00.
THIS IS A MOST NOTABLE FEATURE IN THIS STOCK.
Also, 500 Brown French Merino Shwals, full size, finest quality made, $1.25 each, WORTH $7.50. (No exaggeration.)
CLOAKS! CLOAKS
AH, HA! NOW WE HAVE IT!
CLOAKS!
Cloaks, the facts of the case are simply astounding. I can show the bils with 40 and 50 per cent off all the way through this line of Goods, which I will sell at the ridiculous price of $2 each, irrespective of size. They are fine English cloths, AND T HIS PRICE IS NOT ANY THING LIKE ONE-HALF THEIR VALUES This is a perfect "life preserver" in the shape of a stylish garment, and at a proportion